Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864. NUMBER 140.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Incidents of Sherman's March—The Situation in Northern Georgia.

[From Our Own Reporter.]
CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14, 1864.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Last Friday was the day fixed for the burning of Atlanta. This duty was assigned to the 15th corps, now consisting of the old 15th and that portion of the 16th corps which was on this side the Mississippi. Marietta, Rome, Kingston, and all towns and villages on the railroad as far as some tenable place north of the Etowah River were to share the same fate; and the railroad track was also to be destroyed to the same point. There is very little doubt but all this has now been done; and Resaca, on the Oostenaula River, or Dalton, will be our outpost in Georgia; for Sherman has now fairly cut loose, dissolved all connection with the rest of this great army, and is seeking the other side of the "Southern Confederacy," on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. He is accompanied by the gallant and undaunted Kilpatrick with upwards of 6,000 cavalry, and incumbered only with such subsistence stores as coffee and sugar and the indispensable, and the very *suggestive* article *salt*. The 20th, 15th, 14th and 17th Corps constituted the great bulk of the expedition—the 23d and 4th Corps remaining behind with Gen. Thomas. Notwithstanding premature announcements of Sherman's departure, I have it from very good authority that he does not start until *to-day*; though the advance of his army may be one or two days' march on the road. The weather is dry and bracing, and in every respect suitable. Like old John Willet in Barnaby Rudge, Sherman is "gone to the Salwanners!"

MATTERS IN GEN. THOMAS' COMMAND.

Gen. Thomas, after completing the organization of his army, will take the field in person. The 4th corps is the only remnant of the Army of the Cumberland now in Tennessee, and will form the nucleus of his new command. After seeing that the railroads and posts are all well protected by sufficient guards and garrisons, he will be able to take the field with a force equal to that of Hood, which, with Forrest's command, is estimated at from 35 to 40 thousand men. Gen Thomas is expected here in a few days. He has charge of the military division of the Mississippi during Sherman's absence.

HOOD AND HIS WHEREABOUTS.

Hood is reported to be in the neighborhood of Florence, Ala. and the Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River. He had made a junction with Forrest. All apprehensions of an attack on Clarksville have subsided, and nothing is known of the rebel General's present intentions, unless Memphis or Nashville should be his "objective point." He will find either place well prepared for his reception. The Tennessee river is now falling slowly, though it and the Cumberland are abundantly supplied with water from the copious rains just over.

Chattanooga is crowded with huts and tents. On the street, on the wharf, on the hill tops, on the hill sides, and on every vacant piece of ground, in or about the town, is an encampment of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. Bluecoats swarm everywhere. Reveille at dawn, and the evening tattoo resound on the clear air from more than a score of bugles. The 100-pound Parrott's on Cameron hill project their dark shapes against the blue sky, and frown sternly across the valley upon Mission Ridge. Fifteen forts and minor works show their ugly black and yellow teeth through their red, split lips, and grin defiantly from every hill and rise of ground. Every arm of the service is earnestly preparing for the approaching campaign. Muskets gleam, sabres flash, artillery men shoot back and forth, signal flags wave, and "left—left—left" says the drill sergeant as squads of recruits tramp over the yellow ground to the sound of martial music.

TRANSFERS FROM ATLANTA.

Vast amounts of machinery and valuable material have been received here from Atlanta. The last train loads are just coming in. It will be found very useful in repairing our steamboats as well as saw mills and other manufactories, and in constructing the water works now in progress on Cameron Hill, by means of which it is proposed to supply the hospitals with pure water. Wells are now being [illegible] and iron pipe is laid up the hill side [illegible] wooden tank or reservoir, whence into a large [illegible] force the water wherever required, the pressure will [illegible] ive powder magazine [re]quired. A very exten[sive illegible] near the top of the same hill. It has been a long time in building, and will be, when complete, a spacious and most convenient bomb-proof depot. Numerous squads of recruits arrive every day. Some are retained here and some are sent to the front.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Gen. Hood's Army and Movements.

[From the Louisville Journal of Saturday.]

A steady stream of soldiers is pouring to the front. Three weeks ago our armies were sent home to exercise the rights of suffrage. Now they are returning and transportation over the Nashville Railroad is crowded to the utmost capacity. Forward pours the stream—southward speed the crowded trains, and every day adds strength to the army of Gen. Thomas. Reinforcements could not reach him at a more fitting time. He no longer will have to act upon the defensive, nor need we apprehend danger to the capital of Tennessee, or fear an armed invasion of Kentucky. Hood may hurl his columns against our own, yet will find them strong and firm, and feel his own legions recoil before them. Gen. Thomas can now assume the offensive, and prevent Hood from massing a force which might seriously embarrass the movements of the independent column under Sherman.

Two or three weeks ago a darkness shadowed the Union cause, for the rebels were far in our rear and striking boldly at the most vital points of our situation. The cloud has passed, the day again is fair. We have almost lost sight of Hood's movements. It is certain that he no longer cherishes the hope of wintering his army in Middle Tennessee, or pitching his tent upon the banks of the Ohio. He has struck boldly, has thrust wildly, yet the stab has not proved fatal. His daring campaign created a momentary alarm, but now thwarted in his plans, startled by bolder designs than his own, and inveigled by the Union forces, he is bewildered at his own movements and frightened at his own generalship. The details of his present operations furnished the public are very meagre, and we are left to infer that the rebel column is retreating southward.

If General Thomas had not been made stronger by soldiers returning from their homes, the result might have been different. The rebel General with a part of his force, could have threatened Nashville, and with the other swept down upon Sherman in his isolated position, and struck perhaps with fatal effect. The danger now is past. Such a programme is no longer possible. Reinforcements have been reaching General Thomas at the rate of three thousand men per day, and still the stream pours steadily forward. He is strong enough to assume the offensive and prevent Hood from moving so as to embarrass in the slightest manner the operations of Sherman. The exact position of the two armies, for the present, is not disclosed. We are assured that everything is working well, and soon the sun will burst forth bright in beauty, glorious in hope, full of splendor, and every beam be joyous with the flash of victory.

REMEMBERING OUR BOYS.

Gigantic Preparation for the Dinners of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.—The committee on forwarding a Thanksgiving dinner to our soldiers and sailors have met with great success. Thirty thousand pounds of poultry have to-day been sent to Admiral Porter's fleet; 6,000 turkeys to Sheridan; 75,000 pounds of poultry, besides immense quantities of delicacies to the armies of the Potomac and James, and more is to be sent in the morning. The sum of $50,000 has been received.

Cattle Stealing Raids into Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.—At three o'clock yesterday morning, a force of about 400 rebels was discovered crossing from the Maryland side of the Potomac into Virginia, above Edward's Ferry, having with them some 100 or 200 horses, and some cattle. They are supposed to have crossed during the night. The Provost Marshal of Montgomery county, as soon as he was informed of the matter, made inquiry, and is led to believe that there is a concerted plan of cattle stealing in Maryland going on by Mosby and other guerilla bands. This troupe was led by Harry Gilmore, who left a note nailed to the wall of a building, announcing that this raid was only a forerunner of what was to come.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Monday, November 21.—An express passenger train for the East came in collision with a freight train coming west, on the old road, or Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad, between Rochester and Syracuse, on Friday, near Skaneateles Junction, smashing the locomotives and some of the cars, and piling them in a heap of ruins. Sanford Hartman, engineer of the express train, was instantly killed. Hamilton Waggoner, baggageman, and two German employes, were severely injured, and Conductor Hubbard and several passengers but slightly. It is miraculous that more lives were not lost. The accident was caused by the fault of those having charge of the freight train.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of Gov. Yates.

OFFICIAL.

To the People of Illinois:

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President, I, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby designate THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Let us thank God for the overwhelming abundance of our harvest and for all His abounding blessings and mercies to us during the past year, and ever mindful that He holds the destinies of nations and individuals in the hollow of His hands. Let us offer up to Him our fervent supplications for a continuation to us and our children of our free institutions and the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Let us praise Him that He has crowned our armies with victory, and pray our Heavenly Father that He will shield our soldiers in all their exposures, lighten their sufferings on the march, in the hospitals and in battle, and console the hearts of their bereaved families at home; and that He may deliver our country from her enemies, and so direct the administration of our national affairs as to give all the blessings of permanent prosperity and lasting peace to our nation.

I also recommend that on Thanksgiving day collections be made in all the churches, and also that contributions be made everywhere for the relief of the families of our soldiers during the coming winter.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

By the Governor, RICHARD YATES.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting News by Rebel Sources—The Situation from a Rebel Standpoint.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.—A dispatch dated Savannah, Nov. 15, says so far 3,100 rebel prisoners have been received. The delivery of Yankees commenced on Thursday.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 15th says: Since our last report, 250 shells have been thrown at Sumter, and 102 at the city.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday says: The exchange of prisoners inaugurated at Savannah will be transferred to City Point.

The Bristol (East Tenn.) *Register* says the rebels captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with commissary stores, at Morristown, on the 14th, also a wagon train, consisting of nine wagons, killing thirteen and capturing a number of Yankees.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "In Virginia new movements are on foot, and in Georgia and Tennessee vast campaigns, singularly complicated, are in process of development."

Both the *Sentinel* and *Dispatch* insist that Sheridan has sent part of his army to Grant, and that Early has advanced to near Harper's Ferry. They are also in expectation of a grand movement against Richmond by Grant.

In the Rebel Senate a resolution was offered requesting Jeff Davis to inform the Senate if any one of the United States had expressed a willingness to go into convention with the Confederate States to negotiate a peace, or consult on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities.

Saturday's Richmond papers contain no news from Georgia. They are undoubtedly under strict censorship to prevent a panic.

The Bristol (Tenn.) *Register* says: In the matter of an exchange of prisoners, and noncombatants held as prisoners by the respective parties in East Tennessee, we are glad to announce that the Confederate authorities in Richmond have responded favorably, and that Gen. Vaughan is authorized to complete negotiations to that end.

In the rebel Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Sparrow, of La., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to: That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to provide for sequestration of property of all persons liable to military duty who have left, or may leave, the Confederacy without the sanction of the Confederate authorities.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the late orders of the Adjutant General's Department revoking the details of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 requires any modification by legislation to preserve the producing and industrial interests of the country.

In the course of his remarks on the subject, Mr. Orr said the result of this order was the loss of probably three-fourths of the crop in his section of the country. In the upper portion of South Carolina small farmers have been detailed. The people of these districts will be able to subsist for a year; but if the execution of this order is carried into effect, the crops will be reduced two-thirds.

The Committee on Judiciary has reported back a bill repealing the authorizing of payment of debts to alien enemies in the bonds of the Confederacy.

In the rebel Senate on the 17th, a resolution was offered requesting Jeff. Davis to inform the Senate whether any one authorized by the United States had expressed a willingness to go into Convention with the Confederate States to negotiate for peace or consult on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities.

In the rebel House on the 17th, the resolution for the expulsion of Cobb, of Alabama, for Unionism, was adopted unanimously.

The speaker submitted a message from the President transmitting the estimate of the Secretary of War for further prosecution of the war; also a message containing a report from Gen. Beauregard relative to operations on Morris Island. Both referred.

Some of the Richmond papers contain positive information from Sherman far South of Atlanta, and still moving onward. The people along his route and in most southern cities were in a high state of excitement. There seems to be no troops to retard his progress.

Hood is still near Florence, but has made no offensive movement.

A dispatch from General Rawlins at headquarters, giving the substance of the news in the Richmond papers, confirm the report.

FROM DAVENPORT.

Iowa Matters Political and Meteorological.

DAVENPORT, Monday, Nov. 21.—The Des Moines *State Register* says: Sufficient returns have been received to make it evident that the Union majority on the home vote is not less than 25,000! There are Union losses in Dubuque and a few other counties; but, as a compensation, there are overwhelming gains in the greater part of the State. Out of nearly one hundred organized counties, the Copperheads have carried only Dubuque, and, probably, Alamakee. Even Jackson county is reported on the Union side. The heavy Republican counties have invariably increased their majorities.

The *Register* thus sums up results in the State: The Union party has chosen eight Union Electors by an unprecedented majority. It triumphantly returns its Congressional delegation, without the loss of a man, and without the help of the soldiers' vote. It has elected a Supreme Judge, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Auditor of State, Register of State Land Office, and Attorney General. It has filled every vacancy in Judicial and Legislative Districts, and has chosen Clerks and Recorders in nearly all of the counties.

The weather here is decidedly winterish, cold and snowy. Westward of us the mud is very deep, and staging almost impossible.

Advices from the Western plains state that the snow in Colorado is several feet deep.

From the Coast Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.—Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department information of the capture of a schooner by the U. S. steamer Sciota, in October while attempting to run into Valanco, Texas, with an assorted cargo.

Information has been received from the West Gulf blockading squadron, of the capture on the 5th of the steam schooner Johanna by the U. S. steamer Fort Morgan, laden with medicines, iron, &c.

The Result in New York.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21.—The *Journal* of this evening states that the Union majority on Electors in this State is 6,565, and on Governor 8,197. The returns are official, except those from New York and Erie counties. The total vote is some 60,000 more than in 1860.

The Lake Erie Pirates.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 21.—A man answering the description of Capt. Bell, the leader of the Erie pirates, was arrested at Guelph on Saturday, and brought to this city for examination to-morrow.

Deaths at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—The following deaths occurred at Old Point Hospital: S. A. Connor, 63d Ohio; Wm. Cox, 67th Ohio; Jas. Plowman, 139th Ill.; Geo. N. Trumbull, 39th Ill.

Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.—The report of the death of Gen. Canby, from Cairo, is discredited here.

Death of Ex. Gov. Fairbanks.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 21.—Ex. Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, died yesterday at his home in St. Johnsbury.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

DETAILED FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF HIS SETTING OUT.

THE VERY LATEST FROM SHERMAN'S COLUMN.

His Force and Probable Destination.

The Topography of the Country—Rebel Rumors.

From Grant's Army—Latest News From the Front.

Matters in the Shenandoah—Conflicting Statements.

Rebel Cattle Stealers Invading Maryland.

From St. Louis—The Navy Yard Commission.

A Young Female Rebel to be Hung.

Death of Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont.

From Indianapolis—The Military Trials—The Defense.

FROM SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

The Very Latest from his Column—Incidents of its Departure—Interesting Regarding its Route.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN'S COLUMN
[From our own Reporter.]
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18, 1864.

To controvert false rumors in regard to Sherman, I hasten to send you the following facts:

I left Marietta, Georgia, Saturday evening, November 12th, eight hours after the last railroad train going to Chattanooga. At two o'clock p. m. of that day, by a simultaneous movement, the railroad was destroyed from Atlanta to Ackworth. At the Etowah we met General Sherman bringing up the rear of the column—Jeff. C. Davis' 14th Corps—and as we passed, Ackworth, Cartersville and Calhoun were burning. On Sunday the bridges over the Etowah, and the railroad beyond, were to be destroyed. Atlanta smouldered in ashes on the 14th, and on the 15th the expedition cut loose from their communications. Their destiny is unknown. The best informed say it will go via Macon and Augusta to the Atlantic coast. This looks reasonable; for at Macon Hood's communications with Richmond are cut, and Andersonville is located only a few miles below.

Sherman has the 14th, 15th, 17th, and 20th Corps, besides several thousand cavalry; is penetrating the vital part of the Confederacy, *and sure to succeed*. No wonder gold is drooping. Hood is 150 miles in his rear, with a large force under Thomas to watch him. Verily the termination of this accursed rebellion is fast culminating.

On the 13th our overland expedition, consisting of 75 persons, six guns, and the residue armed with sticks, walked from Ackworth to Calhoun, fifty miles. At Adairsville we barely escaped the rebel cavalry.

We were the last to leave the expedition, and know more of the condition of affairs than wild rumor indicates, and here you have it.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.—The New York *Times* Washington special says: "It is not contraband now to say that Sherman will touch at Macon. He has the 14th, 20th, 15th, 16th and 17th corps, making over 50,000 men, besides 9,000 picked cavalry under Kilpatrick, with rations for 30 days for man and beast. His scout system and courier lines are complete. After arriving at Macon, probably he will go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending part to Savannah and part to Augusta, which he will fortify and receive supplies up the Savannah river, so as to move on Columbia or Charleston. This programme will destroy the railroad system of Georgia, also all the manufactories for shot, shell, fixed ammunition, etc. It is impossible for Beauregard to intercept Sherman."

A REBEL RUMOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.—The *Inquirer* of this city has a special report, taken from the Richmond papers of Friday, that the Augusta, (Ga.,) *Chronicle* says: "Scouts who left Jonesboro on Wednesday morning, report that General Howell Cobb, with from 6,000 to 8,000 militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in."

DISTANCES AND TOPOGRAPAY.

Sherman's probable route from North-western Georgia to the sea-coast is attracting great attention. A cotemporary gives some of the distances and a few observations on its topography.

Atlanta to Augusta, by railroad, is 171 miles.
Augusta to Charleston, 137 miles.
Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles.
Macon to Savannah 190 miles.
Augusta to Savannah 132 miles.

The country from Atlanta toward Augusta is quite rolling, and in places rocky, with plenty of small streams and springs, and an abundance of wood and forage for an army. It is really a well-settled farming country. There are but few swamps, and the roads generally are good. The only serious obstructions that the inhabitants could place in the way of an army would be in the destruction of the bridges over the Savannah at Augusta. If they do that the army could turn its attention first upon Savannah instead of Charleston, or it could rebridge the river without any serious delay. The country between Augusta and Charleston is not as good as toward Atlanta. Part of it is inhabited by poor "sand-hillers," and Part of it is very sparsely inhabited.

From Branchville—the point where the railroads from Augusta and Columbia unite—to Charleston, sixty-two miles, the country is very flat, with a good deal of swamp, and in summer time is so miasmatic that settlements are sparse, though there are some large plantations, and, when cotton was king, there were a great many slaves kept at work upon all the dry spots of this swampy region. It is not a bad one to march through in cool weather. It would be deadly in summer. Immediately around Charleston the land is very flat, sandy, or swampy.

The road from Augusta to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is "across the ridges," which are generally low sandy hills, and over small streams, the borders of which are cultivated by small cotton planters and farmers, who keep a good deal of stock, and have plenty of grain and sweet potatoes. The Congaree river, at Columbia is a respectable sized mill stream, nothing more, and so is the Wateree, eastward of it, and so are the two Edistos, and, if an army ever has to march from Augusta to Wilmington, it will find no serious obstructions in the way, except in a time of high water, when every small stream overflows its low banks and covers a broad swamp. The whole way is good country for an army to march and subsist in. The distance from Augusta to Columbia is about eighty miles, and from Columbia to Wilmington, N. C., about two hundred miles. Some of the richest cotton planters of South Carolina are found along the rivers which such a march would cross.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Matters, Military and Congressional.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 21.

Four hundred drafted men and substitutes left Camp Butler on Friday last to join the 42d Regiment of Illinois volunteers, now at Nashville, Tenn., or in that vicinity. Sixteen hundred drafted men, substitutes, and recruits left Camp Butler during last week to join their respective regiments in the South.

In the 13th Congressional district the official majority of Kuykendall (Union) over Allen (Copperhead) is 983.

Senator Trumbull arrived here on Saturday night, and is stopping at his brother-in-law's, Dr. Jayne, who is quite ill.

This has been the coldest day of the season here.

M. P. Ayers & Co.'s First National Bank of Jacksonville, sold $15,000 of the 7.30 bonds on Saturday, and over $500,000 of Government bonds since this bank was organized.

The First National Bank of this city received $20,000 in subscriptions to the 7.30 bonds to-day.

The correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* in this city telegraphs that paper that Maj. Hefferman, of Chicago, was removed from the post of commandant at Camp Butler because he voted for McClellan. Does he get his information from the Major himself? The latter stated to Union men before and after election that he voted for Lincoln. He should demand a retraction of this statement of the *Republican* correspondent. His honor as a man and officer is involved in the matter.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri Military and General Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

It will be remembered that an act creating and instituting a Naval Commission for the selecting of a naval site for a yard for the Mississippi and its tributaries, was passed during the season of the present Congress. The Commission has arrived in this city. The members of the Commission are, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. N.; Col. A. K. Bowman, U. S. Engineer, and Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, of N. Y. The Commission will enter at once upon their duties.

Henry Terron, *alias* Harry Freeman, an ex-detective and spy, who under false representation took a guard from Macon City and killed several rebels at Keythsville, Mo., in retribution for the rebel raid on that place, was sentenced to death by the Military Commission, but Gen. Rosecrans commuted the sentence to imprisonment at Alton during the war.

Sarah Jane Smith, of Washington county, Ark., is under sentence of death, and is to be hanged on Friday next, on a charge of cutting four miles of Government telegraph wire in the Southwest. Miss Smith is about sixteen years of age. As yet we have heard of no commutation or respite in her behalf. It is not improbable that the military authorities are determined by a terrible example to teach this class of spies an useful lesson. It is safe to bet ten to one that she will be respited, notwithstanding the intention of subordinates.

About 500 rebel prisoners, gobbled up in different parts of the Southwest, recently, are expected to reach this city to-day, from Springfield, Mo., *en route* for Northern military prisons. The greater portion of them were captured by the 8th Missouri State Militia, under Lieut. Col. Brutsche, who now has them in charge. They generally represent themselves as conscripts, compelled to follow Price's army until opportunities of escape offered.

Nearly all the rebel officers forwarded to Johnson's Island under the very doubtful charge of Capt. Bishoff, of the 41st Missouri, succeeded in effecting their escape at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The following changes in District Commanders have been made in this State: Gen. Ewing, relieved of the command of the District of St. Louis, and Gen. Pleasanton assigned to his place. Gen. Ewing takes command of the District of Rolla, relieving Gen. McNeil, who goes to the Central District, in place of Gen. Brown.

The *Daily Union* newspaper here has changed proprietors, and appears this morning under the title of St. Louis *Dispatch*.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Matters Military and General in Lower Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 21.

I telegraphed you of the exploit of the rebel Col. Russell in tearing up the track on Saturday on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Gurney Creek and Point Rock station. He has since come to grief. Col. W. Hall with four hundred men of the 4th Michigan cavalry, pursued and overtook him yesterday at Ducall's Plantation, on Point Rock Creek, attacked and killed four men, wounded proportionate numbers, and has drove him two miles, scattering his force amongst the mountains, captured several horses and all his equipage. Col. Hall had only one man wounded.

I have no news to-night from headquarters. Maj. Gen. Wilson, commanding the cavalry corps, has established his headquarters at Pulaski. Col. D. G. Mitchell, 103 Ohio, has been assigned to the command of the Brigade and detachments at Chattanooga. Major Church, 1st Michigan artillery, is assigned to duty as chief of artillery at Chattanooga, an excellent appointment. The weather is cold and it has snowed all day.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Military Trials—Testimony for the Defense Continued.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

Two witnesses were examined before the Military Committee to-day, on behalf of Andrew Humphreys. One of the defendants, William Wines, testified that he had heard Humphreys speak at Linton in September last, advocating obedience to the draft and said that the majority of his neighbors considered him a loyal Democrat, and called him loyal, while some Republicans called him a Copperhead and traitor.

William Jrosen testified to Humphreys' moral character, but said he had heard him speak in August last, when he argued the right of secession and denied the right of the Government to coerce the rebellious States. He stated that Humphreys' general reputation amongst loyal men, was that of a disloyal man. When asked to define what he meant by loyal men, he said they were those who supported the prosecution of the war.

Humphreys winced some at the last statements of the witness.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

A grocer in this city, G. D. Wilgus, was arrested to-day by the Provost Guard, on the charge of having soldiers' uniforms in his possession. On searching his premises, some thirty military overcoats were found. Wilgus professes his innocence. He was taken to the guard house at the Soldiers' Home.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Election Returns in Minnesota—General News Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Monday, Nov. 21.

The latest returns make the Lincoln majority in this State 7,650. The official canvass will be made this week.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Sanitary Fair in this city during holiday week.

The trial of Little Six and Medicine, the Indian chiefs captured by Major Hatch, will be commenced at the Fort on Wednesday. They will undoubtedly be hung, as they are known to have committed numerous murders.

Snow fell all day yesterday, but drifted too much for sleighing. Last night was the coldest of the season, the thermometer sinking five degrees below zero.

THE KENTUCKY TRAITORS.

Sending them to their own Friends in Dixie.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.

A prominent gentleman arrived here to-day to confer with the President on the banishment to the rebel lines of Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, and Paul Shipman, late editor of the Louisville *Journal*. The order countermanding the sending of Shipman beyond the enemy's lines didn't reach Kentucky till after he had been sent South.

FROM MADISON.

Further Election Returns—The Result in Paine's District.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Monday, Nov. 21.

The 10th regiment does splendidly by Paine for Congress in the 1st district, giving him 328 to 25 for Cary, for Co. K is still to hear from, which will increase Paine's majority in this regiment to 330. Four companies in the 9th regiment give Paine 15, Carey 44; Co. B of the 35th regiment gives 10 votes for Paine. The majority on the soldiers' vote as far as heard is 1,160, which gives him a majority over all of 415, which will be increased by the soldiers vote to 500.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The steamer North America, from New Orleans, 12th inst., has arrived, bringing papers of that date, which state that Gen. Canby's wound is not serious. He is doing well and will be confined to his quarters only a short time.

Cotton is quiet, but more buoyant.

A Matamoras letter mentions a large increase of trade to that port from New York and other places which used to be confined to New Orleans, and that the amount of goods warehoused in Matamoras is immense. [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—The General Military Situation—Washington News and Rumors—From the South—General Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21—midnight.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A letter from Harper's Ferry says reinforcements are constantly reaching Sheridan, consisting of new recruits and convalescent soldiers from different military hospitals in Northern cities.

A Washington dispatch of yesterday says: Information received here shows pretty conclusively that Early has been recalled with his entire force from the valley, and sent to Savannah by rail, and about 10,000 more detached from Lee's army and sent south; also, that an army of 30,000 is to be improvised under Ewell to get between Sherman and the Atlantic coast.

A gentleman just from Georgia says Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta contain but few prisoners, nearly all of them having been taken to Charleston, Savannah, and other points supposed to be safe. All have been removed from Andersonville except a few hundred sick. Augusta and Columbus, Georgia, are important arsenal and military depots. All the material and machinery taken from Atlanta was sent to Augusta.

Macon and Milledgeville are of secondary importance, except that Macon is a great railroad center. The disgust of the people of Georgia at Davis' government is very great. The quarrel between Jeff. Davis and Governor Brown commenced about blockade running, North Carolina having been permitted to engage in blockade running on her own account, and having thus imported all that her soldiers need, and having a surplus on hand. Georgia asked the same privileges, but was refused.

This gentleman thinks Sherman will not find any display of Union feeling, but probably much indifference at the defeat of the rebels. The conscription is rigidly enforced. Small posts are scattered through the South for enforcing the conscription laws. These posts employ a large number of men in the aggregate, thus keeping a considerable force from the front.

There are great fears through the South of the capture of Wilmington, said to be the chief dependence of the Confederates at present for outside supplies.

Sherman will find no force of importance to oppose his march across Georgia in any direction. The people in Georgia are much opposed to guerilla warfare, and not likely to harass our lines in case the eastern portion of the State is occupied.

He confirms the stories of suffering and death among our prisoners at Andersonville.

The *Herald's* Washington special says, in connection with Sherman's movement south: It is significant that the Legislature of Georgia meets at Milledgeville about this time. In that Legislature, it is understood, the Union sentiment is strong, and some here high in military position assert that, properly backed up by a large Union force, it will be in the ascendancy, and that, a free expression of opinion thus secured under the protection of our army, they will repeal the ordinance of secession, and place Georgia beneath the Union flag. It is not improbable that Sherman has been in communication with the parties in power there, and that there is an understanding between him and such parties, which has been one reason for the new campaign.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says a good deal of firing was heard on Saturday in front of Petersburg, but without important result. Deserters report the rebel troops on the James all withdrawn, with the exception of a skirmish line and enough to man the forts. Up to yesterday morning, there had been almost a continuous firing for thirty-six hours.

A rumor has reached the army that the enemy have evacuated Petersburg, but it is not believed.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.—The *World's* special correspondent with Sheridan contradicts the report that Early has abandoned the Valley. He is still at Newmarket and Mt. Jackson.

It is reported that Capt. Barker and sixty men had a fight with Mosby on the 19th and was whipped. No particulars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The *Times* says: Our private information from Washington leads to the belief that there will be no change of Secretary of the Treasury before the 4th of March next, if then.

We are also led to believe that the further issue of gold-bearing stocks of the United States is being limited, if not wholly stopped for the present. No other 6 per cent. bonds are being offered, and the 10-40s and one year 5 per cent. loan will be drawn from popular subscription in order to supply any negotiations for the winter and spring service, and to rest the popular appeal for money on the 7.30 per cent. three-years Treasury bonds.

The Provost Marshall General has issued orders for revising the enrollment lists, by putting in the names of those persons who have become liable to military duty since the enrollment, and taking off the names of those whose liability to duty, by reason of over-age or enlistment in the service, has terminated, &c., &c. Removal from one sub-district to another is required to be noted.

The 16th army corps has been discontinued, and the troops which composed it put into other commands.

Gen. Burnside's reported assignment to the command of the 9th corps proves untrue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Welles has addressed a letter of thanks to Lieutenant Cushing, for the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle. To him and the brave commander, the Secretary says, belongs the exclusive credit of this daring achievement. The judgement as well as daring courage displayed, would do honor to any officer, and redounds to the credit of one twenty years of age. The Department has presented his name to the President for a vote of thanks, that he may be promoted one grade. His comrades also to receive congratulation.

The special to the *Times* from Washington, Nov. 21st, says Burnside has returned to that city from the army. It is reported by military men here that Sherman's movement will bring on operations along the whole line both in Virginia and the West.

Brig. Gen. John H. Hubert Ward, of the U. S. Veteran Corps, is mustered out of the service, and by the same order army officers reported as aid-de-camps to him are required to join their regiments without delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The splendid Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, North Tenth street, Philadelphia, was dedicated yesterday. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were compelled to go away. A large number of eminent dignitaries of the church took part in the sacred ceremonies—about 200 priests being present. The sermon was preached by Arch-Bishop Spaulding.

Some friends of Gen. Sheridan in the city of New York sent him anonymously a most beautiful and costly set of horse equipments, with trimmings of gold, exceedingly appropriate. Accompanying the equipments was an elegant and costly sabre, which is pronounced the finest in the whole army.

It is reported from Washington that Lord Lyons is almost recovered from his illness.

The *Tribune*, editorially, concludes no thought of sending commissioners to Richmond was entertained at Washington.

Lieut. W. B. Cushing has left this city to take command of the gunboat Monticello.

On Saturday p. m. the new torpedo vessel Stromboli made her first trip, with the view of testing her engines and machinery, in company with picket boat No. 6, which is also making her first trial trip. Experiments were made, detaching torpedoes and in maneuvering the vessels, but with the severest tests the vessel worked to the satisfaction of all. The speed of the Stromboli under easy steam, and while submerged as if for action was about eight knots, and could be run to ten. Picket boat No. 6 made nine knots easily. The Stromboli will sail in a few hours for a very important service. The officers of this vessel have received their appointments with the understanding that, if it should become a military or naval necessity, they destroy the vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, if they should perish with her.

The subscription to the 7.30 loan last week was $2,054,000.

New Advertisments.

DO NOT POSTPONE TILL to-morrow what you can do to-day, or, in other words, go at once to Everitt's popular gallery and procure your Card Photographs. Only Two Dollars per dozen. W. H. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIAS, Operator.

DR. J. B. WALKER, (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.) continues to devote his undivided attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear, and performs all surgical operations connected with this important specialty, in which he has had great experience. Office, 127 South Clark street, Chicago. Artificial eyes, sound conductors, &c., constantly on hand.

T. G. McLAWRY & CO., have removed their office to the Packing House of J. M. SPAFFORD & CO., 234 and 236 North Water St.

CHARLES BIGGS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CUTLERY. Three hundred gros. American Table and Pocket Knives, [illegible]

New Advertisments.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Contents for the Week Ending Nov. 24.

1—GEN. BUTLER IN NEW YORK: His public reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—His Speech.
2—THE REBEL PRESS: Gov. Brown's Message—Jeff. Davis' first step toward a Dictatorship.
3—THE INDIANA MILITARY COMMISSION: Interesting details of the proposed Insurrection.
4—THE ACTION BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA: Captain Winslow's Official Report.
5—THE REBEL CONGRESS: Interesting Debate on the Arming of Negroes.
6—GREAT RAILROAD DISASTER: A Terrible Catastrophe—The Most Awful on Record—A Complete List of the Victims.
7—AWFUL CALAMITY: The Terrible Hurricane at Chester, Ill.
8—THE BRYANT FESTIVAL: Large Gathering of the Poets and Artists.
9—PARIS LETTERS: Movements of the Emperor—An Important Document—The Interview of the Emperors.
10—PARIS GOSSIP.
11—THE FIRE FIEND: A Poem by Poe, never before published.
12—THE LESSONS OF HISTORY. State Sovereignty in Ancient Greece, and what became of it.
13—A COLUMN OF INTERESTING ITEMS.
14—ENGLISH DOMESTIC LIFE: A Queer Elopement—A Baronet's Daughter Elopes with a Gardener.
15—THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.
16—EVIL NIGHT OF DAHOMEY: Particulars of the "Grand Custom."
17—CONDITION OF THE SOUTH: The Desperate Straits of the Confederacy—Lee's Army Hard Pressed and Worn Out.
19—NATURE OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.
20—ANOTHER STARTLING DEVELOPMENT: A Band of Daring Guerillas Fitting Out at Cincinnati.
21—NEW REBEL PIRATICAL SCHEME: An Extensive Plot and its Frustration.
22—FROM THE SOUTH: Capture of the Florida.
23—EDITORIALS: Peace Gossip; Constitutional Amendment; The Black Laws; A Registry Law Wanted; The Joliet Penitentiary; The Voice of the People; Agassiz, &c.
24—THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM GRANT'S, SHERIDAN'S, SHERMAN'S, ROSECRANS', AND THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
25—LOCAL INTELLIGENCE: From the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, &c.
26—A COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS: Latest New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee Markets.
27—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, &c.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a full history of the week, and just the document for merchants and bankers to send to their correspondents in the country. Price 5 cents in wrappers.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best medium for advertising in the West. With a circulation of about 41,000, it reaches almost every intelligent loyal family. To farmers who wish to dispose of their lands, cattle, sheep or swine; to the manufacturer of farming utensils, who wishes to attract the custom of the farmer; to the merchant who wants to sell goods to his country brother; and in fact to any class of manufacturers or factors, who wish to sell their goods, the CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is just the channel through which they can gratify their desires. Try if this be not so. The terms are very low—$1 for the first four lines, and 25 cents for every subsequent line. Advertisements intended for this week's issue should be left at the Counting Room before six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

MASQUERADE & MILITARY BALL GIVEN BY THE BACHELOR CLUB At Bryan Hall, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864. Tickets for sale at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store and at the door.

EUROPEAN EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE. Through Bills of Lading issued to LIVERPOOL. For rate and information apply to S. T. WEBSTER, General Agent, Michigan Central Railroad Office, under Tremont House.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street. PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS AND FLOUR SACKS OF ALL SIZES.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. BAYARD TAYLOR LECTURES AT METROPOLITAN HALL, On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29th.

A No. 1 Gates' Hay Press, In perfect working order and as good as new will be sold VERY CHEAP if applied for at once to J. Q. HOYT, 2½ Clark street, corner of South Water.

MASONIC—There will be a special communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, F. & A. M. this (TUESDAY) evening, at half past seven o'clock, instead of Thursday evening as heretofore. S. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

MASONIC—There will be a regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M. at Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of members is desired, as business of importance is to come before the meeting. GEO. W. PETTEE, W. M.

OYSTERS—Parties desiring New York Coast Oysters can find them at T. SAYLES & CO.'S New York Oyster Depot, Post Office Block, No. 77 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Drawer 6246.

INFORMATION WANTED IN regard to Edward Powers, Michael Kane and Thomas Welsh. They came to Chicago from New York State last July, and it is supposed Mr. Powers, early in August, (and perhaps the others) engaged temporarily as a hand on some boat from this port. Since then they have not been heard from, and it is feared some accident has befallen them. Any one knowing anything of either of them will confer a favor on their friends by informing BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner of Lake and Lasalle-sts.

SPICE PACKERS WANTED, AT THE BOSTON MILLS, 69 Monroe street. THOMPSON, BILLINGS & CO.

CLARK SEMINARY.—The Fall Examinations of this Institution, LOCATED AT AURORA, ILL., Will take place the 23d and 25th insts. The Fall Term will open December 5th.

TO THE LADIES.—French Fluting of all widths, At 96 Randolph-st, cor. of Dearborn. Also, instructions given and apparatus furnished for Ten Dollars. Call as above, or address MRS. H. M. HULL, 184 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

1000 BARRELS CHOICE NEW YORK STATE WINTER APPLES For sale by GRISWOLD & TALCOTT, No. 6 Dearborn street.

COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST WASHINGTON STREET FOR SALE AT $1,800 CASH, By S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

CHAMPION SKATER IN COSTUME ON THE STAGE, At the Masquerade Ball at Bryan Hall, Wednesday. Tickets for sale at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store and at the door.

SEA & ZIMMERMAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce, Live Stock and Dressed Hogs. Consignments solicited and Advances made. 182 South Water-st., Chicago.

WE HAVE BEEN AT SOME pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families, have been compared, all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our previously formed opinions, received from personal observations.—New York Christian Advocate. ROOT & CADY, Chicago, WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 2 Wall street, New York, Nov. 14th, 1864.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT Has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office, on and after the first of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th instant, at which time the transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed, to be re-opened on the 1st of December. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

SKATING CARNIVAL At Bryan Hall, Wednesday night, November 23, 1864. Tickets for sale at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store and at the door.

NURSING. A Nurse, who can furnish the very best testimonials, desires employment. Address "NURSE," P. O. Box 4617, or at No. 96 Van Buren street.

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS COMPANY—ESTABLISHMENT 128 SOUTH CLARK STREET, J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss will never rust, chafe, break, gall or blister. Can be used in bathing; is always clean and will last a life time. References from the most eminent surgeons given as to its superiority over all other Trusses. Consultation free. Also, constantly on hand a full assortment of [illegible]

New Advertisements.

MEN, YOUTH'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING OF All Qualities and all Styles! OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER Than they can be replaced at this time, —AT— DE GRAFF & POOLE'S, Cor. State and Randolph Sts., (64 and 66 Randolph and 66, 68, 70 and 72 State streets.)

OUR STOCK OF OVER COATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, Embraces all Qualities, FROM THE FINEST IMPORTED Beavers, Cloths & Cassimeres DOWN TO MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE GOODS!

The Style and Finish of our goods is equal to the best Custom-Made. Our stock is LARGE and VARIED, and the most desirable to select from to be found anywhere. We bought upon a LOW GOLD BASIS, and are not to be undersold in this market on GOOD goods, WELL MADE. We can AFFORD TO SELL many of our goods at prices PAID by many other dealers in the trade. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of State and Randolph Streets.

NEW IDEA—Masqueraders, Several Ladies and Gentlemen will appear as Skaters, At the Masquerade Ball Wednesday night. Tickets for sale at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store.

"November 21st." RECEIVED THIS DAY BY HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, CHOICE DRESS GOODS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS AND DOMESTICS. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE STREET.

THE DIAMOND PIANO, MANUFACTURED BY DECKER BROTHERS, OF NEW YORK. Surpasses anything in the Market For Beauty of Workmanship and Purity of Tone, and are highly recommended by CARL WOLFSOHN, S. B. MILLS, THEODORE THOMAS, WILLIAM MASON, CHS. FRADEL, CARL ANSHUTZ, JOHN ZUNDEL and many others. ALSO, SPLENDID N. Y. PIANO FOR RENT And rent applied on purchase. No. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., N. GOOLD.

THE CHAMPION SKATER Will appear in costume at the Masquerade Ball at Bryan Hall Wednesday night. Tickets for sale at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store and at the door.

WAKE NICODEMUS! NEW SONG AND CHORUS, BY HENRY CLAY WORK. Price..........35 Cents. ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

THE ATTENTION OF MUSIC Dealers and Musicians is called to our assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, for Bands and Orchestras, which is the largest and finest in the West. We are sole Western Agents for GILMORE, GRAVES & CO.'S, Boston Celebrated Rotary-Valved Instruments, now generally admitted to be the best manufactured. Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish the above. Also, sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Merchandise at prices and terms that cannot fail to prove satisfactory. LYON & HEALY, Corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Agency for STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

HAVANAS. The undersigned have for sale 200,000 best quality Havana Cigars, that were captured last spring from the blockade runner "Young Republic." They will be sold very low, in lots of 1000 and upwards. Samples can be seen at our office, No. 1 Norton's Block, [illegible]

New Advertisments.

A RICH STOCK OF DRY GOODS —AT— LOW PRICES —AT— ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, 167 & 169 Lake St.

A LARGE STOCK OF PLAID SILKS, From Six to Ten Shillings. EXTRA QUALITY OF SCOTCH PLAID SILKS, At Twelve Shillings. PLAIN SILKS, From Eleven Shilling to $2.25. Rich Fancy SILKS, Moires and Watered SILKS Quite New. RICH BLACK SILKS, in Armures, Barathens Reps & Ottomans. GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILK, At Ten Shillings per yard. EXTRA QUALITY PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, Comprising EMPRESS CLOTHS, In all Colors, from $1.50 to $4 per yard. Plain and Plaid SILK and WOOL POPLINS. A superb assortment of SCOTCH PLAID POPLINS, COLORED MERINOS, In every shade, from Nine Shillings to $3 per yard. Fig'd Merinos and all Wool DeLaines. A superior assortment of American, French and Scotch BALMORALS AND Quilted Embroidered Skirts. ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN PARIS CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, Velvet Cloaks, Rich Silk Cloaks, Beaver Cloaks, Velvet Beaver Cloaks. FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, From $75 to $500. A FULL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, Cloths and Cassimeres, Gloves and Hosiery, Knit Zephyr and Wool Goods, Nubias, Sontags and Scarfs, Children's Gaiters, &c. Family Mourning Goods Of every description, at ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, 167 & 169 Lake Street.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this, J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

Patent Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the best article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Patent "Duplex Elliptic" Skirt. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake street, Chicago.

AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, FOR THE HAIR. Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., 35 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, 16 Lake-st., Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE'S TRUSS BRIDGE PATENT, No. 14 Dearborn Street, Chicago, November 12th, 1864. WANTED One Hundred and Fifty Carpenters to work at [illegible] in Cincinnati and on U. S. Military Railroad Bridges in Tennessee and Alabama, to whom we will pay wages as follows: In Cincinnati....$3.00 per day. In Tennessee and Alabama....3.50 per day. Men will board themselves in Cincinnati; but in Tennessee and Alabama we will furnish board, charging men 50 cents per day. We will allow men their fare and time to the work from Chicago and fare returning, provided they remain until our contracts are completed, and are not discharged for misconduct or incompetence, in either of which cases they are to lose fare and time both ways. We will furnish the men blankets in Nashville to be charged to them, and if returned they are to be credited with them. L. B. BOOMER & CO., Government Bridge Contractors.

H. O. ARMOUR & CO., (H. O. ARMOUR & CO., Chicago. MILES & ARMOUR, Milwaukee.) Commission Merchants, 227 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Special attention given to purchase and sale of Provisions. We have constantly for sale the well known brands of "John Plankinton," Milwaukee, and other Chicago and Milwaukee Packers, and are prepared to sell at current rates all descriptions of Provisions delivered in either market.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in case of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained from any Druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage, &c. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

ELY'S, CORNER OF WASHINGTON and Dearborn sts., is the place where FAIR DEALING, HONEST GOODS, GOOD WORKMANSHIP, and SYMMETRICALLY FITTED garments are being rapidly disposed of, at a price LESS than as good an article (in every respect) can be had in the States. ELY, Woolen Draper, Tailor and dealer in Gent's Furnishing. Our prices at the new store are 25 per cent. lower than at our old stand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of J. J. KEARNEY & CO., As Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, 181 CLARK STREET. J. J. KEARNEY, JAS. F. BYRNE. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The next regular semi-annual meeting of the Northwestern Plow Makers' Society Will be held at the Tremont House, in Chicago, on Wednesday, November 30, 1864. All Plow and Cultivator Manufacturers are invited to be present. CHARLES H. DEERE, Sec'y.

MASQUERADE AND FANCY BALL DRESSES, of every description can be obtained from J. BIDDLES, at McVicker's Theatre, or 170 State-st., up-stairs. Terms reasonable.

HEATING FURNACES. Beecher's Improved Patent Air Heating Furnaces, for warming Dwellings, Stores, Churches, School Houses, &c. For sale and put up by BEECHER & PARKER, 290 Madison st., Chicago, East end of the bridge.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that I have reduced my prices for ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Upper or under sets on Vulcanized Rubber at from $15 to $25. DR. H. P. TOWNER, Dentist, [illegible] Dearborn street, [illegible]

SUBSTITUTE AGENCY. Substitutes and Volunteers wanted [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES—A GRAVE QUESTION.

The electors of President and Vice-President are required by law to meet in each State on the first Wednesday in December next, at such place as shall have been designated by the Legislature thereof. The seat of the State government has been designated by the Legislature of Illinois as the place of meeting, and we believe the like practice exists in all the States. Having assembled on the day prescribed, they are required to vote by ballot, first for President and then for Vice-President, and make three certificates of all persons voted for for President and Vice-President, one of which shall be forwarded by a person to be chosen by the electors, to the President of the United States Senate, one to be transmitted to the same officer by mail, and the third to be deposited with the Judge of the district in which the electors assemble. If there be any vacancy in the electoral college of any State, it may be filled in such manner as the State may direct. In Illinois it is provided that the electors may choose the person or persons to fill the vacancy. The person designated to carry the electoral vote to Washington is entitled to twenty-five cents per mile, going and returning, to be paid from the Federal Treasury. The electors in this State are entitled to three dollars for every twenty miles of necessary travel going to and returning from the seat of governments. Having signed, sealed and delivered the three certificates above mentioned, the functions of the electors are discharged. On the second Wednesday in February the two houses of Congress meet for the purpose of having the result declared. The President of the Senate will then open all the certificates and count the votes. The Constitution declares that "the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such num ber be a majority of all the electors appoint, ed."

We perceive that the "Legislature" of Louisiana has gone through the forms of appointing seven Presidential electors, having previously enacted a law to enable themselves to choose them, instead of having them voted for by the people. Probably the method adopted is as any other which could be devised in the present state of affairs in Louisiana, besides being more convenient than the customary form of a popular vote, and, for all practical purposes, we take it that it makes no difference whether these seven electors are appointed by the Rebel usurping Legislature of Louisiana, or by any other defiating society. The inherent absurdity of an election in that State, of any kind, is too plain to require exposition. It is sufficient to know that the larger portion of the State is dominated by rebel armies or rebel guerillas. It is the essence of the certificates spoken of by the President of the Senate and canvassed by the two houses of Congress that there is a constituency behind them. In Louisiana there is no such constituency, and the fact that the electors were chosen by the Legislature instead of the people, is one of the many existing evidences of the lack of a voting population.

While it is perfectly obvious that there neither are nor can be any Electors of President and Vice President from Louisiana fulfilling the requirements contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, there is, unfortunately, no method pointed out for disposing of the vote of the State, though everybody may know it to be fraudulent. With Senators and Representatives coming from a pretended constituency, the case is different. The Constitution makes Congress the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. It does not in express terms confer upon Congress the right to go behind the certificates of Presidential Electors. The whole subject was not an Heligated, and if therefore devolves upon Congress to meet the contingency either by enacting a law prior to the second Wednesday in February, or by some action on that day when the pretended vote of Louisiana shall be opened. We assume that the people of the loyal States, without distinction of party, are utterly averse to establishing a precedent which may hereafter cause a Presidential election to turn upon the vote of a State or a number of States, sent up through the bogus channel of Louisiana. We took occasion prior to the election to say that if the vote of a State in insurrection and under the control of contending armies, should decide the contest in favor of Gen. McClellan, we should resist the decision, and that if a similar vote should decide it in favor of Mr. Lincoln, the supporters of Gen. McClellan would be justified in resisting. It is of the last importance that such a direful contingency should be averted. We think that the bill or amendment of Judge Collamer, adopted by the Senate at the last session, declaring that no State once declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be entitled to vote for electors until authorized thereto by act of Congress, is the most simple and effective method of meeting the case, and we trust that that or some similar measure may be enacted among the earliest days of the coming session.

The 12th Congressional District—Baker's Majority.

We are indebted to the Springfield *Journal* for the full official returns of the 12th District for Congressman Randolph gives Morrison only 190 majority instead of 600 as reported. The figures now stand as follows:

	Baker.	Morrison.
Clinton	1,118	1,189
Madison	2,162	2,380
Washington	1,249	1,213
St. Clair	2,744	2,743
Monroe	939	1,360
Randolph	1,597	1,790
Total	11,808	11,720

Majority for Baker 78.

"There are few things in connection with the late election which should give the Union men of this State more sound satisfaction than this result. By it we obtain in Congress the services of a man of superior ability and unimpeachable loyalty, in place of a needless one, who served his country for a time in the field, only to range himself on the side of its enemies in the councils of the nation. His fate, and that of his colleague in this District, should be a warning to those who, allowing themselves to be controlled by narrow partisanship, forget what is due to the people.

Coles County.

We fully agreed with the Springfield *Journal* that Coles county in Southern Illinois, where all have done well when not overborne by importations of bushwhackers and rebel sympathizers from Missouri, has done better than Coles. At the recent election it gave an average majority for the Union ticket of 689 against 807 majority for the Copperhead Candidate for State Treasurer two years ago—a gain of 906. Gen. Oglesby runs far ahead of the ticket, receiving 710 majority. This is the verdict of Coles county upon the murder of Union soldiers by Copperheads in Charleston, last Spring.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in announcing the decision of Judge Coursal to postpone the case of the St. Alban's raiders until they can hear from Richmond, says that "there was universal satisfaction in court at the decision rendered. The accused seemed to regard it in the light of a triumph, and appeared to be well pleased at the result achieved by the efforts of their counsel. The young men were congratulated by some of their acquaintances, and among others by their friend George N. Sanders, who had been present every day they commenced, and who divided with the accused themselves the attention of those present in court.

The 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, many of whose men are from the West, received its full pay on the 20th of October. It will be recollected that this regiment, which has fought gallantly in South Carolina for a year or two past, refused to receive the $10 a month offered it, demanding a full soldiers' stipend, which it has at length received.

The Copperhead papers are rapidly going by the board. We have already chronicled the death of the Illinois *State Register*, Bloomington (Ill.) *Democrat*, Madison, (Wis.) *Patriot*, and Evansville (Ind.) *Times*. We have to add the Detroit (Mich.) *Mail*, and Lincoln (Logan county, Ill.) *Courier*. The people have no further use for copperheadism.

Miss Malinda Caryl, a resident of Kittanning, Pa., died recently in Philadelphia from the effects of chloroform administered in the usual manner by a dentist. The coroner's jury called upon the Legislature to pass a law inflicting heavy penalties upon all who persist in the practice.

Gen. Butler's plan for dealing with the rebels, as laid down in his recent speech in New York, published by us yesterday, is not entirely original with the versatile General. The same idea is expressed in Bulwer's play of "Richelieu," in a scene between the Cardinal and his confidant:

Rich.—Remember my grand maxims: First employ all means to conciliate.
Joseph.—Failing those?
Rich.—All means to crush!

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday says a constant stream of soldiers is rushing past that city toward the front. Thomas will soon be as strong as Sherman was before he divided his army.

The town of Sparta, in Randolph, Ill., at the recent election gave 300 votes for Lincoln to 61—being 3 majority for Lincoln o[illegible] votes. Sparta is settled by an industrious and moral people, chiefly of Scotch extraction, known as "Seceders," who have ever been fearful arrayed on the side of political and religious liberty.

The Louisville Journal.

The Louisville *Journal* Company, has disbanded their Copperhead editor, Shipman, and have come out quite strong for the Union. The *Journal* has done a great deal of mischief in Kentucky, but now seems disposed to undo some of it.

The *Journal* of Monday last had a leading article upon the result of the election, from which we extract the subjoined.

"Mr. Lincoln is now a majority candidate in all essentials, and most heartily do we beseech the high and mighty Ruler of the universe to direct and prosper all his consultations to the safety, the honor, and the welfare of the people, and the establishment of peace and happiness upon the best and surest foundations. It was the fixed intentions opposition to the President that we opposed in his re-election. The unparalleled majority which he has received we accept as so evidence that the American people do not fear his policy to tending to the establishment of constitutional liberties, nor as shall look to the future of his career with hope. The bitter rancor which has been aroused, will, we trust, be allayed, and not be again aroused. The nation has decided that it was not expedient to change horses while crossing a raging stream, and we must, therefore, trust our safety to the old pilot manner at the State may direct. In Illinois it is provided that the electors may choose the person or persons to fill the vacancy. The person designated to carry the electoral vote to Washington is entitled to twenty-five cents per mile, going and returning, to be paid from the Federal Treasury. The electors in this State are entitled to three dollars for every twenty miles of necessary travel going to and returning from the seat of governments. Having signed, sealed and delivered the three certificates above mentioned, the functions of the electors are discharged. On the second Wednesday in February the two houses of Congress meet for the purpose of having the result declared. The President of the Senate will then open all the certificates and count the votes. The Constitution declares that "the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such num ber be a majority of all the electors appoint, ed."

We perceive that the "Legislature" of Louisiana has gone through the forms of appointing seven Presidential electors, having previously enacted a law to enable themselves to choose them, instead of having them voted for by the people. Probably the method adopted is as any other which could be devised in the present state of affairs in Louisiana, besides being more convenient than the customary form of a popular vote, and, for all practical purposes, we take it that it makes no difference whether these seven electors are appointed by the Rebel usurping Legislature of Louisiana, or by any other defiating society. The inherent absurdity of an election in that State, of any kind, is too plain to require exposition. It is sufficient to know that the larger portion of the State is dominated by rebel armies or rebel guerillas. It is the essence of the certificates spoken of by the President of the Senate and canvassed by the two houses of Congress that there is a constituency behind them. In Louisiana there is no such constituency, and the fact that the electors were chosen by the Legislature instead of the people, is one of the many existing evidences of the lack of a voting population.

While it is perfectly obvious that there neither are nor can be any Electors of President and Vice President from Louisiana fulfilling the requirements contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, there is, unfortunately, no method pointed out for disposing of the vote of the State, though everybody may know it to be fraudulent. With Senators and Representatives coming from a pretended constituency, the case is different. The Constitution makes Congress the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. It does not in express terms confer upon Congress the right to go behind the certificates of Presidential Electors. The whole subject was not an Heligated, and if therefore devolves upon Congress to meet the contingency either by enacting a law prior to the second Wednesday in February, or by some action on that day when the pretended vote of Louisiana shall be opened. We assume that the people of the loyal States, without distinction of party, are utterly averse to establishing a precedent which may hereafter cause a Presidential election to turn upon the vote of a State or a number of States, sent up through the bogus channel of Louisiana. We took occasion prior to the election to say that if the vote of a State in insurrection and under the control of contending armies, should decide the contest in favor of Gen. McClellan, we should resist the decision, and that if a similar vote should decide it in favor of Mr. Lincoln, the supporters of Gen. McClellan would be justified in resisting. It is of the last importance that such a direful contingency should be averted. We think that the bill or amendment of Judge Collamer, adopted by the Senate at the last session, declaring that no State once declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be entitled to vote for electors until authorized thereto by act of Congress, is the most simple and effective method of meeting the case, and we trust that that or some similar measure may be enacted among the earliest days of the coming session.

The 12th Congressional District—Baker's Majority.

We are indebted to the Springfield *Journal* for the full official returns of the 12th District for Congressman Randolph gives Morrison only 190 majority instead of 600 as reported. The figures now stand as follows:

	Baker.	Morrison.
Clinton	1,118	1,189
Madison	2,162	2,380
Washington	1,249	1,213
St. Clair	2,744	2,743
Monroe	939	1,360
Randolph	1,597	1,790
Total	11,808	11,720

Majority for Baker 78.

"There are few things in connection with the late election which should give the Union men of this State more sound satisfaction than this result. By it we obtain in Congress the services of a man of superior ability and unimpeachable loyalty, in place of a needless one, who served his country for a time in the field, only to range himself on the side of its enemies in the councils of the nation. His fate, and that of his colleague in this District, should be a warning to those who, allowing themselves to be controlled by narrow partisanship, forget what is due to the people.

Coles County.

We fully agreed with the Springfield *Journal* that Coles county in Southern Illinois, where all have done well when not overborne by importations of bushwhackers and rebel sympathizers from Missouri, has done better than Coles. At the recent election it gave an average majority for the Union ticket of 689 against 807 majority for the Copperhead Candidate for State Treasurer two years ago—a gain of 906. Gen. Oglesby runs far ahead of the ticket, receiving 710 majority. This is the verdict of Coles county upon the murder of Union soldiers by Copperheads in Charleston, last Spring.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in announcing the decision of Judge Coursal to postpone the case of the St. Alban's raiders until they can hear from Richmond, says that "there was universal satisfaction in court at the decision rendered. The accused seemed to regard it in the light of a triumph, and appeared to be well pleased at the result achieved by the efforts of their counsel. The young men were congratulated by some of their acquaintances, and among others by their friend George N. Sanders, who had been present every day they commenced, and who divided with the accused themselves the attention of those present in court.

The 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, many of whose men are from the West, received its full pay on the 20th of October. It will be recollected that this regiment, which has fought gallantly in South Carolina for a year or two past, refused to receive the $10 a month offered it, demanding a full soldiers' stipend, which it has at length received.

The Copperhead papers are rapidly going by the board. We have already chronicled the death of the Illinois *State Register*, Bloomington (Ill.) *Democrat*, Madison, (Wis.) *Patriot*, and Evansville (Ind.) *Times*. We have to add the Detroit (Mich.) *Mail*, and Lincoln (Logan county, Ill.) *Courier*. The people have no further use for copperheadism.

Miss Malinda Caryl, a resident of Kittanning, Pa., died recently in Philadelphia from the effects of chloroform administered in the usual manner by a dentist. The coroner's jury called upon the Legislature to pass a law inflicting heavy penalties upon all who persist in the practice.

Gen. Butler's plan for dealing with the rebels, as laid down in his recent speech in New York, published by us yesterday, is not entirely original with the versatile General. The same idea is expressed in Bulwer's play of "Richelieu," in a scene between the Cardinal and his confidant:

Rich.—Remember my grand maxims: First employ all means to conciliate.
Joseph.—Failing those?
Rich.—All means to crush!

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday says a constant stream of soldiers is rushing past that city toward the front. Thomas will soon be as strong as Sherman was before he divided his army.

The town of Sparta, in Randolph, Ill., at the recent election gave 300 votes for Lincoln to 61—being 3 majority for Lincoln o[illegible] votes. Sparta is settled by an industrious and moral people, chiefly of Scotch extraction, known as "Seceders," who have ever been fearful arrayed on the side of political and religious liberty.

The Louisville Journal.

The Louisville *Journal* Company, has disbanded their Copperhead editor, Shipman, and have come out quite strong for the Union. The *Journal* has done a great deal of mischief in Kentucky, but now seems disposed to undo some of it.

The *Journal* of Monday last had a leading article upon the result of the election, from which we extract the subjoined.

"Mr. Lincoln is now a majority candidate in all essentials, and most heartily do we beseech the high and mighty Ruler of the universe to direct and prosper all his consultations to the safety, the honor, and the welfare of the people, and the establishment of peace and happiness upon the best and surest foundations. It was the fixed intentions opposition to the President that we opposed in his re-election. The unparalleled majority which he has received we accept as so evidence that the American people do not fear his policy to tending to the establishment of constitutional liberties, nor as shall look to the future of his career with hope. The bitter rancor which has been aroused, will, we trust, be allayed, and not be again aroused. The nation has decided that it was not expedient to change horses while crossing a raging stream, and we must, therefore, trust our safety to the old pilot manner at the State may direct. In Illinois it is provided that the electors may choose the person or persons to fill the vacancy. The person designated to carry the electoral vote to Washington is entitled to twenty-five cents per mile, going and returning, to be paid from the Federal Treasury. The electors in this State are entitled to three dollars for every twenty miles of necessary travel going to and returning from the seat of governments. Having signed, sealed and delivered the three certificates above mentioned, the functions of the electors are discharged. On the second Wednesday in February the two houses of Congress meet for the purpose of having the result declared. The President of the Senate will then open all the certificates and count the votes. The Constitution declares that "the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such num ber be a majority of all the electors appoint, ed."

We perceive that the "Legislature" of Louisiana has gone through the forms of appointing seven Presidential electors, having previously enacted a law to enable themselves to choose them, instead of having them voted for by the people. Probably the method adopted is as any other which could be devised in the present state of affairs in Louisiana, besides being more convenient than the customary form of a popular vote, and, for all practical purposes, we take it that it makes no difference whether these seven electors are appointed by the Rebel usurping Legislature of Louisiana, or by any other defiating society. The inherent absurdity of an election in that State, of any kind, is too plain to require exposition. It is sufficient to know that the larger portion of the State is dominated by rebel armies or rebel guerillas. It is the essence of the certificates spoken of by the President of the Senate and canvassed by the two houses of Congress that there is a constituency behind them. In Louisiana there is no such constituency, and the fact that the electors were chosen by the Legislature instead of the people, is one of the many existing evidences of the lack of a voting population.

While it is perfectly obvious that there neither are nor can be any Electors of President and Vice President from Louisiana fulfilling the requirements contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, there is, unfortunately, no method pointed out for disposing of the vote of the State, though everybody may know it to be fraudulent. With Senators and Representatives coming from a pretended constituency, the case is different. The Constitution makes Congress the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. It does not in express terms confer upon Congress the right to go behind the certificates of Presidential Electors. The whole subject was not an Heligated, and if therefore devolves upon Congress to meet the contingency either by enacting a law prior to the second Wednesday in February, or by some action on that day when the pretended vote of Louisiana shall be opened. We assume that the people of the loyal States, without distinction of party, are utterly averse to establishing a precedent which may hereafter cause a Presidential election to turn upon the vote of a State or a number of States, sent up through the bogus channel of Louisiana. We took occasion prior to the election to say that if the vote of a State in insurrection and under the control of contending armies, should decide the contest in favor of Gen. McClellan, we should resist the decision, and that if a similar vote should decide it in favor of Mr. Lincoln, the supporters of Gen. McClellan would be justified in resisting. It is of the last importance that such a direful contingency should be averted. We think that the bill or amendment of Judge Collamer, adopted by the Senate at the last session, declaring that no State once declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be entitled to vote for electors until authorized thereto by act of Congress, is the most simple and effective method of meeting the case, and we trust that that or some similar measure may be enacted among the earliest days of the coming session.

THE ELECTIONS.

Delaware.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.
PRESIDENT.

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Kent	1054	1402
Newcastle	2784	3813
Sussex	1339	1630
Total	5177	6797
Majority for McClellan		620

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Counties.	Smithers, Un.	Nicholson, Dem.
Kent	1077	1377
Newcastle	4320	3324
Sussex	2029	1649
Total	8833	8748
Majority for Nicholson		625

New Jersey.

COMPLETE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Counties.	—President, 1864— Lincoln.	McClellan.	—Governor, 1863— Parker.	Price.
Atlantic	1117	1062	970	957
Burlington	2,000	1,838	1,752	1746
Bergen	2454	2421	2079	2078
Cape May	161	351	613	401
Cumberland	1,000	1,736	1,301	1,301
Camden	2305	2739	2063	2440
Essex	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Gloucester	1023	1154	1023	1026
Hudson	4516	6092	2320	4961
Hunterdon	2,000	4,000	3,141	4,000
Mercer	3792	3792	3192	3320
Middlesex	3,000	3740	3216	3208
Monmouth	2,336	4412	3653	4049
Morris	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Ocean	1,000	1,000	1,000	994
Passaic	2,000	2771	1,997	2,401
Salem	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Somerset	1,000	2,000	2,543	2,000
Sussex	1,631	3,164	1,401	2,320
Union	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Warren	2,000	3,000	1,621	2,000
Total	50,614	65,036	46,710	61,507
Parker's majority in 1863				14,297
McClellan's majority in 1864				14,422
Total vote in 1863				121,185
Total vote in 1864				108,071
Total vote in 1864				185,600

ATTENTION MACKEREL.

For Salt River.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The returns having been received from a majority of the loyal States, the new and magnificent side sailing steamer

"CHICAGO PLATFORM,"

will leave from the foot of Washington street this day at 12 m., under the command of General George B. McClellan (formerly of the U. S. gunboat Galena). The Captain will be assisted by the following able and efficient officers:

Horatio Seymour, 1st Clerk;
Fernando Wood, 2d Clerk;
August Belmont, Pilot;
C. L. Vallandigham, 1st Engineer;
H. B. Hall, 2d Engineer;
Sam Cox, Steward;
Dave Turple, 1st Mate;
Dan Rowrke, Cook;
J. E. McDonald, Cabin Boy;
W. F. Storey, Bar Keeper;
J. J. Bingham, Bottle Washer;
Geo. H. Pendleton, Chambermaid;
Bayless W. Hannah, Chaplain.

The "Chicago Platform" is a staunch boat of three tons burthen, which will afford ample accommodations to all the Butternuts, Sons of Liberty, Copperheads and Knights that will own their party, or have not turned State's evidence.

Each passenger will be required to furnish his own rations, which will be one loaf of bread and one barrel of whisky to the man.

The cost freight to be taken is 500,000 Negroes of McClellan's report; two copies of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, one copy of the National Democratic Address, a few "Sunday School books," and the balance to fill out the cargo to be lightning whisky.

It is confidently expected that each passenger will swipe a pocket Colt, and the steamer will sail directly through the "Northwest passage."

The Anvil Band formerly belonging to the "Little Mackerel Brigade" will accompany the expedition.

For freight or passage apply to

JEFF. DAVIS, or
D. W. VOORHEES, } Agents.

PRICE'S ESCAPE.

Somebody to Blame.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 18.]

We have received information from Fort Smith that we know to be reliable in relation to the escape of Price; and we regret to say that either ignorance, treachery or cowardice, Blunt, in which those Generals accomplished all that patriotism could inspire or military skill do, Price has been permitted to retire in consequence of the refusal or failure of Gen. Thayer to operate with the Army of the Border.

Our forces had pursued Price with great rapidity to the mouth of the Saliisaw, and had kept him away from the main fords. His army were worn out by rapid marching and exhausted from privation and want of food, was so thoroughly demoralized as to be scarcely more effective than a mere disorganized mob. At this juncture Gen. Curtis dispatched courier after courier to General Thayer at Fort Smith, for his aid with 5,000 fresh men to intercept the rebel army, and cut off all further retreat. Thayer tenderly moved over the river, camped one night and returned the next morning and sent word himself up to the fortifications of Fort Smith; and thus the opportunity to gobble up and destroy the army of the enemy, passed away.

We hope that Gen. Thayer can excuse this apparently criminal conduct; and we do indeed think it reflects brave army of 15,000 men, ready to fight, but rotting away from inaction, shall be put in a position where it can do something for itself and something for the country. It is more than intimated that the protection of certain contractors at the Fort, is deemed of greater importance than the destruction of the enemy. We shall avail ourselves of all means in our power to ventilate this, as we believe, great wrong.

Copperheads Repudiating their Bets.

Many Copperheads are very manly repudiating their bets lost on the late election, some on one miserable pretext and some on another. The last case of repudiation was by a fellow who lost $400 on Mr. Wilson to a Union man, and who recalls his money from the stakeholder on the ground of fraud in the election. He does not say whether the fraud was committed by Seymour, in the case of the New York soldiers' vote; by the bushwhackers, who invaded the State from Missouri, or by "Thornton's raiders," who made an anticipated bloody descent on Chicago. A Copperhead crying fraud on election beats the case of the pot and kettle handying epithets all holler.

An unlucky individual named Amos Green, of Illinois, was arrested a few days since at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, for treason.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Interview of the Emperors —Opposition to an Entimacy with Russia—The Polish Programme—Italian Matters—Financial.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

The inferences which I drew in my last communication, both from what actually took place then, and from private sources of information, respecting the comparative unimportance of the late interview at Nice, have been more than confirmed by subsequent incidents. Almost the numerous articles published on this subject by the Parisan press, *La France*, a journal representing what is known as the Empress' party, and a strong advocate of the Polish cause, though mainly on account of the religious and Catholic question involved in it—published a leader on which the Imperial Government was strongly urged and even warned to avoid any closer political intimacy or understanding with Russia. The article of course insinuated that such intimacy or renewal of a better understanding was sought for by the Emperor Alexander; and certainly, as I remarked some time ago, the fact of that sovereign entering the French dominions with his wife and family, and "putting himself in the way" of civilities and congratulations which were sure to be conferred under such circumstances, did look as though he were courting a reemployment of the intimacy which formerly existed. The circumstances of the interview, however, as I also remarked, also sufficed to show that no such thing had taken place. Even supposing it had been attempted or contemplated. And now, when the interview is over, the semi-official *Insultin Rose* comes forward to publish a letter from *Le Nord*, in an offended and almost angry tone, and to assert that "if any such recapitulation or restoration of political intimacy were sought for it was certainly not from Russia that the first advances must, be expected." The article then asserts that the late interview was to be taken purely in matter of courtesy and etiquette; and proceeds to lay down the programme of the imperial policy in Russia, as regards Poland, in terms which are not calculated to increase a good understanding with France. Poland, it asserts, must be reduced to a Russian province, and lose everything Polish except the name, before it can hope to be endowed with political institutions or meet with such a degree of favor as the Emperor Alexander formerly held out to it. Such declarations as the above coming from St. Petersburg, and evincing the tone which prevails in official circles there, quite excludes the idea of any close political alliance between France and Russia. Coupled with what I have stated in former letters they reduce the recent incident to its true dimensions. It was a mere act of personal courtesy and civility on both sides. Demanded under the circumstances; but in no wise diminishing the wide gulf which both sovereigns and both nations still feel to be fixed between them, and which by the circumstances and diplomacy of last spring.

We hear no further official news as yet from Italy or the Italian Parliament, but it is known that the Bureaus of the latter have decided almost unanimously in favor of the Convention and of accepting the change of capital as a provisional measure. The Pope, meanwhile as we are told on good authority, is determined to go or send or as obstinate as ever. The newly created French Cardinal de Bonnechose, who has been much at Rome, has addressed a pastoral letter to his flock at Rouen, where he is Archbishop, on the occasion of the great fete on the Catholic Feast of All Saints' Day. He tells us that the holy Father is calm and serene though surrounded by dangerous enemies who spoom pass him about and close him in on every side. But he is resolved nevertheless, the Cardinal says, "to agree to no concessions incompatible with the dignity of the Holy See." This is probably just the sort of disposition which Italian Statesmen desire the Pope to persevere in, as being most certain to work out the desired results of the Convention. The cry of "Rome for the Romans" is exactly what is most likely to exasperate the Romans and place Italy in possession of her Capital! Meanwhile the Pope is said to be looking about him to find other dominions in which the French army is gone; and it is asserted that an attempt is being made to create a Polish legion at Rome to obstruct the progress there of that very principle of nationality which those countrymen have been in arms and bled for not long since on their own soil! The Polish Jesuits are said to be working hard to induce the scattered heads of the insurrection to accept this mercenary service.

Money matters are becoming easier with us after the recent pressure, and there is a slight tendency towards an upward movement in securities. The bullion has begun again to increase slowly but steadily in the coffers of the Bank of England and Paris, and the latter establishment has taken the lead in reducing its rate of discount on bills from 8 to 7 per cent. The rate on other securities remain the same.

You will have learnt of the capture of the Florida, probably, before we know it here. The *Moniteur* gives the terms of great exultation of the reduction and seizure of Matamoras by the French fleet.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Capture of the "Florida."

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.]

The most popular hero in the Yankee country at this moment, not excepting Sheridan, is Capt. Collins, of the sloop-of-war Wachusett. He has surprised and captured the Florida, Confederate steamship, while she was lying quietly in a neutral port, while "seventy of her men were known to be on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were asleep and half intoxicated." Collins, who had just arrived in port, held a consultation with his officers, and showed them how easy it would be to build for a paltry Yankee exploit—to run suddenly into the unsuspecting Florida, take possession of her, and run out to sea with her, leaving the Emperor of Brazil to protest at his leisure.

It was true that the Florida was under the protection of the authority of Brazil; and her commander no more thought of danger than if he had been in Southampton or in Cherbourg. But here was the very beauty of the case, in Yankee eyes. Brazil is not England; neither is it France; and the feat would be so easy, so bloodless, so complete, with a touch of fraud, too, and such daring disregard of the right of a weak nation, which would make the performance so peculiarly and exquisitely dear to the Yankee mind, that, in short, the officers in council could not resist the temptation. When the Alabama was in the harbor of Cherbourg, the Captain of the Kearsarge knew he dared not molest her there; so he resolved, having first ascertained that he had heavier metal, and taken care to arm his ship with chain mail, to wait for outside. Collins, of the Wachusett, probably thought he could not encounter the Florida on fair terms. He saw his chance of striking her a cowardly blow by surprise, and seized it like a bold Yankee tar, as he is.

There is no part, no feature of this whole proceeding which does not enhance its value and virtue, as a whole, in the eyes of Collins' countrymen. It is a very complete and characteristic Yankee trick, made only the more characteristic by the fact that the poor old Emperor of Brazil left indignantly remonstrating on the shore. Indeed, to heighten the charm of Liberty, Collins, on the way home, sported at full length the Emperor's proclamation of neutrality, made on occasion of this very war, and defining the privileges of belligerent vessels while in his harbors. Good, worthy man! Small account a Yankee makes of his proclamations!

The New York *Herald* remarks with a kind of grim:

If in the multitude of nice legal points in relation to neutrality, which we shall be found to have violated one, why, by and by, when the war is over, and the Florida is no longer of any consequence, we will make suitable reparation to Brazil.

There is nothing, in fact, which could add a higher relish to this feat of naval warfare than the outery which it is sure to raise all over the world about the audacious insolence of the Yankees, and their contemptuous trampling upon the neutral rights of Brazil. The Yankee nation expects to be accused of all this, and will be charmed to own the soft impeachment. This suits them exactly, for it is only your strong, first-rate, conquering, bullying nations that can venture on such acts and dare, if English Ministers make any noise about it, they can cite English example as a justification, and it is all the justification they need, or will look for.

They already begin to reckon up the doings of British naval commanders in a similar style —how one of them captured the United States Brigade Essex in the harbor of Valparaiso; and another attacked the General Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal. It is true that on those occasions the British navy was sought forwardly triumph over a handful of sleeping men in the absence of the crew; but the analogy is at least perfect in the disregard of neutral rights—and the neutral nations thus insulted by England (Chili and Portugal) were not her masters, as Brazil is a match of the United States. Here is the grand point, the noble feature in the affair, which leaves the Yankee nation to be worthy of the Anglo-Saxon ancestors. They both respect the rights of the strong, and trample upon those of the weak.

So much may be sure that Mr. Seward is already preparing his list of English cases and precedents, to not excuse, for he scorns excuses, but—authorities for this capture of the Florida, as well as any other atrocity his people may choose to commit by land or sea. If Sir Stratford leaves the Valley of Virginia a smoking desert of ashes, as the English papers complain with much virtuous indignation, Mr. Seward can cheerfully point to what, 50 years ago, in 1842, your Generals did the very same thing in the Valley of Cabool, burning the crops and dwellings, and even cutting down the fruit trees! And as for respecting the rights of neutrals, wipe out of your own history the two transactions of Copenhagen, and the many times that your ballying fleet has occupied the Tagus' mouth in defiance of Portugal, and pointed its guns over the Piazza, in scorn of the Greeks, before you began unceremoniously to rebuke us.

Brazil will, of course, remonstrate; but unless she can interest Mr. Lincoln's fears in the meantime nations her remonstrance will be wholly in vain. There has lately been a coolness between the Emperor and the English Government, and diplomatic relations were suspended. For that and for other reasons, the protest from England, if any, will probably be rather cold and perfunctory, and easily answered by Mr. Seward. France and Brazil are on very friendly terms; yet there are considerations which the Emperor Louis is to be very cautious in stirring the matter too roughly. On the whole, we need not expect any serious trouble to grow out of it; the good ship Florida is lost; and our prisoners will have learned the lesson that they had better for the future avoid all ports except those of England and France, and their parttroners.

NEW REBEL PIRATICAL SCHEME

An Extensive Plot and its Frustration.

Concentration of Rebel Robbers at Havana.

[From the N. Y. Times, Nov. 18.]

We have been in possession, for some time past, of highly interesting and important information derived from Havana, in regard to a proposed rebel plan for capturing American passenger steamers upon the Pacific ocean. Hitherto we have refrained from giving the facts publicity, lest a premature announcement should tend to defeat measures that had been taken to frustrate the plot, and arrest the parties therein. Now that any danger of that sort is over, we are at liberty to show how narrowly we have escaped the necessity of recording another Roanoke affair, only on a larger scale, upon the waters of the Pacific.

The details of the plot in question were consummated at Havana some time since under the approval of S. R. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, its leader and manager was Thomas A. Hogg, holding a commission in the rebel navy as Master, who, with a party of from sixteen to twenty men left Havana, for Panama, New Grenada, the last of September or early in October, for the purpose of getting on board the Panama R. R. Co.'s fine steamer Guatemala, seizing her at sea, and then using her as a pirate vessel to capture from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying between Panama and San Francisco. The party were all well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition concealed in their baggage. They started to take passage on the Guatemala for different central American ports, so as not to excite suspicion. Hogg went to go on board first, carrying his baggage, which was to contain nothing suspicious. If it was not searched, his plan was to convey on board the arms and ammunition concealed in them.

The seizure of the vessel was not to be attempted until she had got to a point upon the Central American coast, some two hundred miles from Panama, where there was no danger of falling in with a cruiser, or with any craft that could give notice of the change of command of the Guatemala when it had been effected. Extreme difficulty was apprehended in taking possession of the Guatemala, as her officers were not likely to anticipate any danger, and were expected to be found entirely off their guard and without the means of resistance in their hands.

The Guatemala carries two guns for her own protection from privateers. Relying upon these for offensive purposes, the pirates then proposed to cruise for the passenger and specie-carrying steamers of the California trade, until they had captured at least one of them, with which, probably, they would have gained a full crew from privateers. Having supplied themselves with coal, they would then have proceeded in getting about thirty-five or forty more of their men over to them, and the city, and no doubt reaped their destination.

A ample military detail set out night before last, well armed with revolvers, for the arrest(ing)all of the party who could be found. The detail, piloted by the detectives, suddenly descended upon, at the Brooklyn Hotel, three at the Merchants' Hotel, and two at the Madison House, completing the work at about three o'clock yesterday morning. On searching their persons and baggage, splendid new revolvers, an abundance of ammunition, Confederate money, and Bowie knives, were found. Each was also provided with a handsome new suit of clothes, with collar and cuffs, just being extravagantly costly. These last probably belonged to H. Waller, Jr., as from one of the Confederate uniform gauntlets; and all had splendid Colt's revolvers, loaded and capped. A pair of richly gilt military spurs were found in one. One fancy fellow had quite an assortment of cosmetics and perfumery, the latter of the brand "Sportsman's Bouquet." Two of them were probably officers, judging from their outfit, the inventory we must also include new hats and caps, and a quantity of new citizens' clothing.

These arrests have not seem to be largely in funds, having probably invested most of their capital in what they supposed would bring them a rich return. Ninety-five dollars in greenbacks was the largest amount found on any one of them. No papers of significance were discovered—they were too cautious to retain anything of that description. They were utterly at a loss to understand how they were discovered, and one of them remarked that it "was a d—d smart fellow" that betrayed them.

They were all remarkably reticent, of course, and admitted nothing, leading to reveal their real designs, and it is not probable that, in every case, the authorities have obtained the genuine clue. It is a little startling to think that Cincinnati is one of the recruiting centers for the vagrant robbers and murderers gathered together in Kentucky, assuming to be rebel soldiers, but contributing nothing towards establishing a Southern Confederacy, while plundering the purses and cutting the throats of aged farmers. It will be observed that since Gen. Burbridge has taken to retaliating upon the villains, by executing one of them for every murder they commit, they seem to have much less appetite for their business. It is not unlikely more indictments than the two arrested in this city will be held for hostages.

THIEF PLANS.

The prisoners are nearly all men who have served in the rebel cause, and before experience imprisonment in the North. They came here from Chicago as soon as the devilish plot for the destruction of that city, in which they were interested, was discovered and knocked in the head. Their costly outfit verifies a remark made by one of them to the effect that they were supplied with funds by rebel sympathizers of Chicago and

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED.....Nov. 21.
Galena, Penny, Buffalo, sundries.
Bradbury, Hunt, Buffalo, sundries.
Union, Sprague, Sarnia, sundries.
Alleghany, Wilson, Grand Traverse, 100 m lumber.
Mary E. Perew, Bouman, Cleveland, ...
Orphan Boy, Morrison, Cleveland, ...
Major Anderson, Moore, Erie, 316 tons coal.
Souvenir, Collins, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Robert Burns, Galligan, Grand Traverse, ...
J. C. Fremont, Kirtland, Port Washington, ...
McNair, Becker, Green Bay, 175 m lumber.
Twin Sisters, Walker, Cedar River, ...
Sarah Clow, Clow, Fish Creek, ...
Mariner, Smith, Amsterdam, ...
Guide, Robbins, St. Joseph, ...
Montmagle, Stearns, Cleveland, ...
King Fisher, Newton, Cleveland, ...
Monitor, Starkweather, Buffalo, ...
Cynthia Gordon, Minter, St. Joseph, ...
Triumph, Wraymith, Grand Haven, ...
J. Jessica, Wilkinson, Greenbush, ...
H. E. Mussey, Gilney, North Manitou, ...
Speed, Keir, Centreville, 37 cds wood.
Fanny and Floy, Long, Sheboygan, ...
St. Lawrence, Therkraft, Sheboygan, ...
New Hampshire, Long, Grand Haven, ...
Rose Belle, Miller, Saginaw, 125 m lumber.
H. Pendleton, Johnson, White Lake, ...
CLEARED.....Nov. 21.
Evergreen City, Parsons, Buffalo, ...
J. L. Harvey, Clark, Milwaukee.
Brooklyn, Boyd, Ogdensburgh, ...
Milwaukee Belle, Wilson, ...
Marion Egan, Hurlbut, Milwaukee.
Robert Burns, Galligan, Grand Traverse.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?
As this question is often asked us, we with pleasure give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, ... concluded that she would try and find something that would restore her hair to its original color; and, by dint of study and persevering experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the preparation she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it ... and give it the natural moisture ... could have. ...
The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.
CONVINCING TESTIMONY.
FROM
DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.
Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.
High Praise.
REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. ...
Renewed His Age.
REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, ...
Valuable Testimony.
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: ...
For Children's Hair.
MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: ...
His Wife Approves.
REV. J. MOORE, late Agent American Bible ...
High Approval. Mrs. S. A. Allen ...
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS.
SLOCUM'S—Side Loading—Pocket size. NATIONAL—Moore's Pat.—Pocket size. MERWIN & BRAY's—Pocket size. SMITH & WESSON—Pocket size. Colt's and all other kinds. ...

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.
BROOKE & DENMEAD, ...

DISEASES OF THE EYE, ...

Special Notices.

Batchelor's (Ulphanon's) Hair Dye.
50 CENTS A BOX.
... Sole Proprietor, J. KROMER, 623 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.
... J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 623 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific.
The safest and most reliable medicine for the cure of ... Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, ... has stood the test of thirty years ...
J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 623 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James.
Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1838, now permanently located at 66 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Special treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SYPHILITIC and all kinds of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES ... Consultations from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Banking and Exchange.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $200,000.
No. 59 LASALLE STREET.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
J. G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL paid in - - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President. SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
L. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Northwestern Bank.
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Northwestern National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of August, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Clothing.
... DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
... T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING!

Drugs and Chemicals.
... REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
... Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, ... KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Piano Makers.
UNITED
PIANO MAKERS,
... Walker Street, New York.
[CHARTERED 186..]
Organization enables us to furnish better Pianos than any other House.

Educational.
LESSONS IN FRENCH, LATIN ...
RACINE COLLEGE,
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Rector.

Commission Merchants.
PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.,
HARDWARE.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.
... FLINT & PEARCE.
OFFICE.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...

New Publications.

SONGS FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.
THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM,
Containing—Soldier's Chorus; Viva la America; Soldier, When the War is Over; Mount Boys Mount; Picket Guard; Not a Star from Our Flag; Volunteer's Wife; Red, White and Blue; To Canaan; Do They Pray for Me at Home; How do you Like It, Jefferson D; Battle Hymn of the Republic; Glory Hallelujah; Battlefield Hymn, and other popular Songs, Duets, &c., will be sent, post paid, for 40 cents.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

NEW MUSIC JUST ISSUED by LEE & WALKER, 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
NO ONE TO LOVE: Grande Fantasia Variations. Composed by RICHARD HOFFMAN. Price $1.00.
THE MOCKING BIRD: Transcription. Composed by RICHARD HOFFMAN. Price $1.00.
THE CHILDREN AND WREATH: Five Progressive Pieces. For the Piano, each 30 cents. By E. MACK. Also complete copy $1.00.
MUSICAL MANUAL: Price 60 cents. By Prof. Hood. A valuable Hand Book for Teachers and Pupils, with clear and simple explanations. A most excellent book.
The above pieces are new and beautiful and exceedingly popular. The Manual is an excellent substitute for the Musical Catechism, being more explanatory. They will be sent by mail on receipt of marked price.
LEE & WALKER, 722 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE EXPERIENCES
OF A
FRENCH DETECTIVE
By "WATERS."
Author of "The Diary of a Detective," "The Autobiography of a London Detective," &c.
Octavo. - - Price 75 Cents.
A book full of exciting adventures showing how a keen officer baffled many a cunning scamp.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
Autobiography of a London Detective.....Price 75 Cents
The Diary of a Detective Officer, Price 75 Cents
Strange Stories of a Detective; or, Curiosities of Crime.....Price 75 Cents
Published by
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.
Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of price.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE
AMERICAN BOY'S BOOK
Of Sports and Games.
A Repository of in and out door Amusements FOR BOYS AND YOUTH.
Illustrated with nearly 700 Engravings, designed by White, Herrick, Weir, and Harvey, and engraved by N. Orr. 600 pp., 12mo.
Extra cloth, beveled edges, gilt side and back, extra gold, $3.50.
Extra cloth, beveled, full gilt edges, back and side, $4.00.
This is, unquestionably, the most attractive and valuable book of its kind ever issued in this or any other country. It was three years in preparation, and embraces all the sports and games that tend to develop the physical constitution, improve the mind and heart, and relieve the tedium of leisure hours, both in the parlor and the field. The Engravings are in the first style of the art, and embrace eight full-page ornamental titles, illustrating the several departments of the work, beautifully printed on tinted paper. The book is issued in the best style, being printed on fine, sized paper, and handsomely bound in extra cloth, beveled edges, with gilt side and back. As an appropriate and most acceptable gift-book for Boys, it is without a rival. The following will give an idea of its contents:
PART I—THE PLAY-GROUND; or, Out-Door Games with and without Toys. Including Games of Activity and Speed; Games with Toys, Marbles, Tops, Hoops, Kites, Archery, Balls; with Cricket, Croquet, and Base-Ball.
PART II—ATHLETIC AND GRACEFUL RECREATIONS. Including Gymnastics, Skating, Swimming, Rowing, Sailing, Horsemanship, Riding, Driving, Angling, Fencing and Broadsword.
PART III—AMUSEMENTS WITH PETS. Comprising Singing and Talking Birds, Pigeons, Domestic and Aquatic Fowls, Rabbits, Squirrels, Mice, Guinea Pigs, Raccoon and Opossum, Dogs, Salt and Fresh Water Aquaria.
PART IV—PLAY-ROOM GAMES FOR RAINY DAYS. Including Round Games and Forfeits, Board and Slate Games, and Table and Toy Games.
PART V—EVENING AMUSEMENTS. Comprehending Comic Diversions, Parlor Magic, Tricks with Cards, Scientific Recreations, and Puzzles.
PART VI—MECHANICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS Amusements. Including Carpentry, Painting, Gardening, Postage Stamps and Fragments.
Published by
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann Street, N. Y.
Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

Stomach Bitters.
THE GREAT
INDIAN BEVERAGE,
WAHOO BITTERS.
TAKEN BY EVERYBODY
AND
Sold by all Druggists & Dealers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
The WAHOO BITTERS
Are a combination of
Nature's Great Restoratives,
They are entirely VEGETABLE, being compounded from different ROOTS, BARKS and HERBS, under strict chemical analysis. These Bitters remove the
Unnatural Acidity of the Stomach,
Giving to it a natural and healthy action, and when the Stomach is right the whole man is right.
THE WAHOO BITTERS ARE AN
ALTERATIVE, DIARRETIC AND STOMACH TONIC.
They act directly upon the LIVER, Purifying the Blood, giving a Healthy Glow to the Skin.
THEY CURE
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Asthma, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
WARM AND STRENGTHEN THE BOWELS, are a preventive of
Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, &c., &c.
The Spirits used to preserve these Bitters is a
PURE RYE WHISKY
Distilled in Copper, under my direction and personal attention, and is the only Spirits recommended by the Medical Faculty for its medicinal qualities.
Put up only by myself, the Inventor and Patentee.
CAUTION!
None Genuine unless D. W. D.—1863—XXX, E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE, WAHOO BITTERS, is blown in the bottle, and bearing a label as follows: THE GREAT INDIAN BEVERAGE, LOVERIDGE'S CELEBRATED WAHOO BITTERS.
E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE Buffalo, N. Y.
H. SCOVIL,
NO. 76 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO,
Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.
C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO
For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the county.

Coal and Pig Iron.
ROGERS & CO.,
Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,
Have for sale in lots to suit,
300 Tons "A No. 1" UNION IRON.
200 " B No. 1 UNION IRON.
200 " No. 1 SCOTCH IRON.
50 " No. 1 PRATT IRON.
50 " No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON.
100 " No. 2 OHIO IRON.
Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.
OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing. Post Office Drawer, 5915.

Coal.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
CHICAGO, Sept. 26th, 1864.
The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Also Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.
Offices, ... South Market street, ... East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box ...
ROBERT LAW.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

The New Canadian Constitution—a Full Synopsis.

The Toronto Leader translates from the Journal de Quebec the projected Confederate Constitution drawn up by the International Conference, at Quebec:

We read attentively the articles in the best informed of the journals of the Provinces, during the conference of the intercolonial Convention, and heard or read, with the same attention, the speeches made at public dinners by our Ministers, and the statesmen of the Atlantic Provinces. Collecting with minute care the information scattered in these writings and speeches, we have attempted to give a complete account. We believe we have succeeded so as to be able to affirm that our work is complete, and that we give substantially, upon every point, the thoughts of the Convention.

1. A Federal Union with the Crown of Great Britain at its head, would most conduce to the protection of existing interests and to give a future impetus to the prosperity of British North America, provided this Union should be established on principles that would be equitable to the various Provinces.

2. The best system for the federation of the Provinces of British North America, the best adapted under the circumstances to the protection of the varied interests of the different provinces, and the most likely to produce efficacy, harmony and permanence in the operations of the Union, would be a General Government and Parliament which should have the control of matters common to the whole country, with local legislatures and governments for each of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These local legislatures and governments to have respectively the control of local affairs. Provision should be made for admission into the Union, upon equitable basis, of the Province of Newfoundland, the Northwest Territory, Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

3. The Federal Government and Parliament ought to be formed, as nearly as the circumstances will permit, on the model of the British Constitution; The Convention wishing thereby to express its desire to perpetuate the ties which unite us to the mother country, and to serve more effectually the interests of the population of the various provinces.

4. The Executive power shall reside in the Sovereign of Great Britain, and be administered by the Sovereign or her representative, according to the principles of the British Constitution.

5. The Sovereign or her representative shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military by sea and land.

6. There shall be for all the federated provinces a General Parliament composed of a Council and a House of Commons.

7. To form the Legislative Council, the provinces shall be divided into three parts: The first shall comprise Upper Canada, the second Lower Canada, the third Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. These three parts shall be equally represented in the Legislative Council. Thus, Upper Canada will have twenty-four representatives, Lower Canada twenty-four, and the three maritime provinces twenty-four; of which ten shall be for Nova Scotia, ten for New Brunswick, and four for Prince Edward Island.

8. Newfoundland, in entering the Union, shall have the right to four legislative councillors.

9. The conditions of admission into the Union of the Northwest Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, shall be determined by the Federal Parliament and approved by her Majesty. As far as regards the admission, and the conditions of admission, of Vancouver's Island, the consent of the local Legislature will be necessary.

10. The legislative councillors shall be appointed for life by the Crown, under the great seal of the General Government; and they shall lose their seats by a continued absence of two consecutive years.

11. The Legislative councillors must be British subjects by birth or naturalization, be 30 years of age, possess, and continue to possess, real estate to the value of $4,000 clear of all mortgage, &c.; but in regard to Newfoundland, the property may be either real or personal.

12. The Legislative Council shall decide all questions relative to the eligibility or ineligibility of its members.

13. The first legislative councillors shall be selected from the existing Legislative Councils of the various provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. If there cannot be found among these councilors a sufficient number to serve, the complement will necessarily be selected elsewhere.

These councillors shall be appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the General Government and the presentation of the local governments respectively. In the nominations regard shall be had to the legislative councillors who represent the opposition in each province, in order that all political parties may be, as much as possible, proportionably represented in the Federal Legislative Council.

14. The President of the Federal Legislative Council, until it shall be otherwise decided by the General Parliament, shall be chosen from among the Legislative Councillors of the Crown, who may, by its own will, continue him in office or deprive him thereof. He shall vote only when there is a tie.

15. Each of the twenty-four legislative councillors who represent Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the Federal Legislature, shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four electoral divisions named in schedule A, in chapter 1 of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada; and this councilor shall either reside, or possess the property he qualifies upon, in the division of which the representation shall be assigned to him.

16. The representation in the Federal House of Commons shall have population for its basis, and the numbers shall be determined by the census, officially taken every ten years, and the number of representatives shall, at first, be 194, distributed as follows:

Upper Canada	82
Lower Canada	65
Nova Scotia	19
New Brunswick	15
Newfoundland	8
Prince Edward Island	5

17. There shall be no change in the representation of the various Provinces before the census of 1871.

18. Immediately after the census of 1871, and each of the decennial censuses, the representation of each of the Provinces in the House of Commons shall be modeled on the basis of population.

19. Lower Canada shall never have more or less than 65 representatives, and the other Provinces shall receive according to the census, the proportion of representation to which they are entitled, taking as a basis of calculation, the number of the Lower Canada representatives.

20. No reduction shall be made in the number of representatives elected for any one Province, at least till the number of its population has decreased 5 per cent, or more in comparison with the total population of the Confederate Provinces.

21. In computing the number of representatives at each decennial period, the fractions shall only be taken into consideration when they exceed half the number which has the right to a representative; and then, each of these fractions shall have the right to a representative.

22. The Legislatures of the various Provinces shall respectively divide them into counties, and define the limits thereof.

23. The Federal Parliament may, when it shall think proper, increase the number of its members, but it shall preserve the proportions then existing.

24. The local legislatures may, from time to time, change the electoral districts for the representation in the Federal House of Commons, and distribute, in such a manner as they shall think proper, the representatives to which they shall respectively have a right in the Federal House of Commons.

25. Until it shall be otherwise decided by the Federal Parliament, all the laws which shall be in force at the date of the proclamation of the Union; the laws relative to the eligibility or ineligibility of persons to sit and vote in the Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces, as well as to the qualification or incapacity of voters; to the oath required of voters; to returning officers or to their powers and duties; to elections, and the time which they shall last; to contested elections, and proceedings incident thereto; to the vacation of Parliamentary seats; to the issuing and execution of writs in the case of vacancies occasioned by other causes than the dissolution of Parliament; all the laws which apply to the election of representatives to the Federal House of Commons, according to the province for which these representatives are elected.

26. The duration of Parliament shall be five years, unless it shall be previously dissolved by the Governor General.

27. More than twelve months shall never elapse between the end of one Federal session and the commencement of another.

28. The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, the well-being, and the good government of the Confederated Provinces; always without infringing on the sovereignty of Great Britain.

29. The following subjects shall be specially placed under its control:

The public debt and public property;
Trade and commerce;
Custom duties on importations and exportations, except on the exportation of square timber, staves, masts, spars, oak planks, sawed wood, coal and other minerals;
Excise duties;
The raising of revenues by every other mode of taxation;
The borrowing of money on the public credit;
The postal service;
Companies owning steamships or other vessels, railroads, the canals, and other works which connect two or more provinces together, or which extend beyond the limits of one of them;
The steamships navigating between the confederated provinces and other countries, telegraphic communications and the incorporation of telegraph companies;
Every other work which, though situated in a single province, shall be specially declared by the act authorizing it to be of general interest;
The census;
The militia, military and naval defense;
Sea marks, buoys, and lighthouses, navigation, and whatever has relation to shipping;
Quarantine;
The fisheries of the sea coast and of the interior;
The water passages between a province and a foreign country, or between two provinces;
Currency and coinage;
Banks of issue and paper money;
Savings banks;
Weights and measures;
Bills of exchange and promissory notes;
Interest;
Legal tenders;
Bankruptcy and insolvency;
Patents of invention and discovery;
Copyright;
The Indians and the lands reserved for the Indians;
The naturalization of aliens;
Marriage and divorce;
The criminal law, (except the constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction,) comprising the procedure in criminal matters.
The power to render uniform all laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, as well as the procedure of all the courts in the provinces. But no statute passed for this object by the Federal Parliament shall have force or authority in any of the provinces before having the sanction of the local Legislature;
The establishment of a general court of appeal for the federated provinces;
Emigration;
Agriculture, and generally all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved to the control of the local legislatures and governments.

30. The General Government and Parliament shall have all the powers which shall be necessary to it as a portion of the British Empire to fulfill toward foreign countries the obligations that may arise between Great Britain and these countries.

31. The Federal Parliament may, when it shall think proper, create new judicial tribunals, and the General Government appoint in consequence new judges and new officers, if it shall become necessary or advantageous to the public.

32. All the county judges and the officers of the various provinces shall aid the general Government and render obedience to it in the exercise of its rights and its powers; for these objects there shall be courts, judges and officers of the General Government.

33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the judges of the superior courts in the various provinces, and of the county courts of Upper Canada; the Federal Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island become consolidated, the judges, who shall be appointed by the General Government, shall be selected from their respective bars.

35. The Judges of the Court of Admiralty, who at present receive salaries, shall be paid by the General Government.

36. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good conduct, and they shall be dismissed only upon an address of the two Houses of the Federal Parliament.

We now come to the local legislatures and governments.

37. Each Province shall have an officer called a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be appointed during pleasure by the Governor-General in Council under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces; but this pleasure shall only be exercised after five years, unless for cause, and this cause must be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after dismissal; and also by message to the two houses of the Federal Parliament in the first week of the first session which follows.

38. The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces shall be paid by the General Government.

39. The Convention, in thus fixing the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors, has not pretended to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island on the Imperial Government to the salary now paid to its Lieutenant-Governor.

40. The Government and the Parliaments of the various provinces shall be constituted in the manner in which their present legislatures shall respectively judge proper to establish them.

41. The local legislatures shall have the power to amend or change from time to time their constitutions.

42. The local legislatures shall have power to make laws on the following subjects:

Direct taxes and the imposition of duties on the exportation of square timber, staves, masts, spars, oak plank, sawn wood, coals and other minerals.
The establishment and tenure of local employments, and the payment of local officers;
Agriculture;
Emigration;
Education, except the rights and privileges which the Protestant and Catholic minorities possess in respect to separate schools in the two Canadas at the time of Union;
The sale and management of the public lands, except those which belong to the General Government;
The fisheries on the sea coast and of the interior;
The establishment, support and management of penitentiaries and disciplinary prisons;
The establishment, support and management of hospitals, asylums, lazarettoes, and all charitable institutions;
Municipal institutions;
Tavern, stalls, criers, and other licenses;
Local public works;
The incorporation of private or local companies;
Property and civil rights, except those under control of the Federal Legislature;
Punishments, fines, penalties, and imprisonment, for contravention of laws which are within their legislative competence;
The administration of justice, comprising the constitution, support and organization of courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction, as well as of procedure in civil matters;
And generally all matters of a private or local nature.

43. The power of pardoning criminals, of suspending, of commuting or remitting, in whole or in part, their sentences, which power belonging of right to the crown, shall reside in the persons of Lieutenant Governors in Council; but these shall obey instructions which may be addressed to them from time to time in this respect by the General Government, as well as to the laws of the Federal Parliament.

We now proceed to give the various provisions which have for their object to explain the respective attributes of the Federal Government and Parliament, and the local legislatures and governments, and which have reference to other objects of which we have not yet spoken:

44. In respect to what regards the questions submitted concurrently to the control of the Federal Parliament and the local legislatures, the laws of the Federal Parliament shall have force over those of the local legislatures. The laws of the latter shall be null whenever they conflict with those of the General Parliament.

45. The English and French languages may be simultaneously employed in the deliberations of the Federal Parliament as well as in the legislature of Lower Canada, the Federal courts and the courts of Lower Canada.

46. No tax shall be put upon the lands or properties which belong to the federal or local governments.

47. All bills having for their object to appropriate any portion of the public revenues, to create new taxes or new imposts, must, according to the case, originate in the House of Commons, or the Local Legislative Assemblies.

48. Every vote, resolution, address or bill of the Federal Commons or the Local Legislative Assemblies which has for its object the appropriation of any part whatever of the revenue, or to create taxes or imposts must, according to the case, be preceded by a message from the Governor General or the Lieutenant-Governor; and this message must be laid before the Chamber during the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill shall be passed.

49. Every bill of the General Legislature will be reserved in the ordinary manner for the sanction of Her Majesty, and the bills of the local legislatures shall also, in the same manner, be reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General.

50. The bills of the General Legislature shall be subject to the vote of Her Majesty for two years after their passage, and those of the local legislatures to the vote of the Governor-General for twelve months after their adoption.

51. Ottawa shall be the seat of the Federal Government, but the royal prerogative is maintained with regard to the fixing of the seat of the General Government.

52. Toronto is chosen as the seat of the Government of Upper Canada, and Quebec for that of the Government of Lower Canada. There is no change with regard to the places of the seats of the local Governments of the other Provinces.

We have now arrived at a very important part of the project. It relates to the repartition of the active and passive of the divers Provinces at the time of the Union.

53. All cash, the balances in the hands of the bankers, and all other values in cash of the various Provinces at the time of the Union, shall belong to the General Government.

The following public works and properties of the various provinces shall belong to the General Government:

The canals;
The public harbors;
The lighthouses or quays;
The steamboats, the dredges, and other public vessels;
River and Lake improvements;
Railroad and railroad stocks;
The mortgages and other provincial debt due by railroad companies;
The military roads;
The custom-houses, postoffices, and other public edifices, except those which shall be reserved by the General Government for local legislatures and governments;
The ordnance property transferred to the provinces by the Imperial Government;
The arsenals, the drill-sheds, clothing, military accoutrements, munitions of war, &c.;
And the lands reserved for public purposes.

55. All lands, mines, minerals and royal prerogatives, which belong to Her Majesty in Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, for the usage of these Provinces shall belong respectively to the local governments in which they are situated. They shall remain, however, subject to trust deeds and to other liens which may exist relatively in respect to these lands.

56. All sums of money due by the purchaser or locataires of these lands, mines and minerals, at the time of the Union, shall belong to the local governments.

57. The various governments shall remain respectively in possession of all other public properties situated there; but the Confederation shall have the right to take the lands which it may require for fortifications or the defense of the country.

58. The General Government shall appropriate all the debts and obligations of the Province.

59. The debt of Canada, which shall not be specially attributed to Upper and Lower Canada respectively, will not, at the time of Union, exceed $62,500,000; the debt of Nova Scotia, $8,000,000, and that of New Brunswick, $7,000,000.

60. But, in case Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not contract obligations exceeding those to which these Provinces are actually subjected, and that these obligations shall be respectively less than $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 at the time of the Union, they shall have the right to receive at five per cent the difference which exists between the real figures and their obligations and those of $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 respectively. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are to be similarly dealt with.

The preceding has not for its object to restrain the powers which the Governments of these Provinces through their Legislatures possess, but solely to limit the maximum of obligations which they may bring against the General Government. But the respective Legislatures, after five years from this date, will not have the power to contract obligations of which we are about to speak.

61. As Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have not contracted debts equal to those of the other provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi-annual payments, of interest at five per cent, on the difference which may exist between the amount of their respective debts, at the time of the Union, and the average amount of the debt per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the same date.

62. In consequence of the transmission of the power of taxation to the General Legislature the provinces will respectively have the right to an annual subsidy of eighty cents per head of the population, computed on the census of 1861. The population of Newfoundland is estimated for this object at 130,000 souls. The province will not be able in future to claim a larger amount from the General Government, and this amount will be paid to them semi annually in advance.

63. As the position of New Brunswick is such that this Province will be obliged immediately to make considerable payments out of its local revenue, it will receive annually during ten years an additional sum of $63,000. But as long as its obligations remain below $7,000,000 there will be deducted from this sum of $63,000 an amount equal to the interest of five per cent on the difference between the real sum of its provincial debt and $7,000,000.

64. Newfoundland will, in consideration of giving up its rights in its mines, minerals, and crown lands, which are not yet either sold or occupied, recieve $150,000 a year in semi-annual payments, but this province reserves the right to open, construct and control roads and bridges situated on its lands, which will, however, be under subjection to laws which the General Parliament will think necessary to adopt in regard to them.

65. The General Government will assume all the engagements which will be made before the Union with the Imperial Government for the defense of the provinces.

66. The General Government shall cause to be completed without delay the Intercolonial Railroad from River-du-Loup to Truro, in Nova Scotia, causing it to pass through New Brunswick.

67. The Convention regards as of the highest importance to the confederated provinces the communications with the northwest territory, and for the developement of the commerce of the great West with the ocean; and it engages to realize these projects as soon as the state of the finances shall permit.

68. The sanction of the Imperial Parliament and of the local Parliaments to the Union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Convention, is to be sought.

69. The deliberations of the Convention shall be signed by the Delegates, and submitted by each local delegation to its Government; and the President of the Convention is authorized to submit a copy of it to the Governor-General, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MODIFICATIONS.

The following alterations to the above Constitution were adopted in a Conference held by the Delegates in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal:

These modifications we were not able to discover prior to the publication of the project in the *Journal* on Tuesday.

Thus, in Article 11, where the question of the property qualification of members is mentioned, instead of, "but in so far as regards Newfoundland, the property, &c.," read, "but in so far as regards Newfoundland *and Prince Edward Island*, the property may be either real or personal."

In the 13th Article, where we state whence the first Legislative Councillors are to be taken, instead of "if there shall not be found among these Councillors (the present Councillors) who desire to serve," read, "if there shall not be found among these Councillors a sufficient number who are eligible or who desire to serve, the complement must necessarily be taken elsewhere."

Article 31 is written as follows: "The Federal Parliament may, when it thinks proper, create," etc. Read: "The Federal Parliament, for the purpose of executing its laws, may, when it thinks proper, create new judicial tribunals, and the Governor General appoint, in consequence, new judges and officers, if this shall become necessary or advantageous to the public."

Article 34 says: "That until the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, shall be consolidated, the Judges of these Provinces, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, shall be selected from their respective bars." To which should be added: "35. The Judges of the Courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the Advocates of the Lower Canada bar."

In this way Article 35, which has reference to the Judges of the Court of Admiralty, will become 36, and those following take their ranks in consequence.

In Article 42, the enumeration of the subjects submitted to the control of the local Legislatures commenced thus: "Direct taxes and the imposition of duties on the importation of squared wood, logs, masts, spars, staves, sawed wood, coal, and other minerals." It should read: "Direct taxes—New Brunswick retains the right to impose export duties on squared timber, logs, masts, spars, staves, sawed wood; and Nova Scotia that of imposing export duties on coal and other minerals."

The same Article 42 ends thus: "The incorporation of private and local companies." It should read thus: "The incorporation of private and local companies, except those which relate to subjects reserved to the control of the General Parliament."

In Article 53 it is stated, "all cash, the balances, etc.;" it should read: "All stocks, cash, the balances in the hands of bankers, and every other value in cash belonging to the various Provinces at the time of the Union, shall belong to the General Government."

Between Articles 57 and 58, it is necessary to place a new article 58, and which is in the following terms:

"All effects relating to the portions of the public debt of the Provinces with which the local governments are charged, will also belong respectively to these governments."

Then Article 58 will become article 59, and so on.

The following Article requires to be placed between 57 and 58:

"The choice of the title and of the name of the Confederation is left to the decision of Her Majesty."

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business.
Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 205 South Water street, (up-stairs.)
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.
G. B. BRAINERD,
C. B. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle Street,
Bet. Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.
G. W. PHILLIPS, JR. W. T. M'FARLAND.

GREGG & HUGHES,
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Petroleum.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 34 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities, the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms, and other improved and valuable working territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under progress of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the Company, P. O. Box 2598, New York.

General Notices.
THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office, 61 Cedar-st., New York.
Capital, - $3,000,000.
30,000 Shares. Par value $100 each.
TRUSTEES:
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. R. BELDEN, M. D.....New York.
J. T. SANGER.....New York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New York.
To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee and in more than Twenty productive wells and in Twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 PER SHARE, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
61 Cedar-st., New York.

SKILLED GARDENERS,
GOOD FARM LABORERS and MECHANICS,
OF EVERY KIND,
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
The AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, set in operation to carry into effect the late act of Congress to "encourage immigration," is now prepared to supply orders for any description of labor, skilled and unskilled, ... established a complete system of agencies throughout Europe, to accomplish this object. The Company is now sending out special agents to select and bring out to this country a supply of Farm Hands and Mechanics for the Western States. Pamphlets containing all necessary information will be forwarded on application to
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration,
3 Bowling Green, New York.

PRIVATE MATTERS.—To the Unfortunate. DR. CLARKE, at his splendidly arranged Private Medical Office, Room 1 Larmon Block, Chicago, cures all CHRONIC, PRIVATE, DIFFICULT and DELICATE DISEASES. The Doctor's
BLOOD MEDICINES,
For the complete eradication of every vestige of Venereal Diseases stand alone as the only potent and effectual remedy for the unnumbered sufferer. Sulphur and Yarrow Baths ... Offices hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Address DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Printing.
PENSION AND BOUNTY BLANKS
Pension and Bounty Blanks.
For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.
The series is complete, and the forms are accurate, conforming in every respect to the instructions from the Pension Office. All the forms pertaining to an application are printed upon one sheet, embracing the Declaration of the Applicant, the Affidavits of Witnesses, the Certificate of the Magistrate, Power of Attorney, Clerk's Certificate, &c., &c., with ample blank spaces.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application for Prize Money.
Application of Widow or Mother for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
Claim for Horse and Equipment.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
Guardian's Declaration of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Vouchers.
Discharges.
Recruiting Receipt Rolls.
Enlistment Papers.
Abstract of Disbursements.
Commutation of Rations for Exchanged Prisoners of War.
Descriptive Rolls.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863.)
Father's Application for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Tri-Monthly Return of Recruiting Officer.
Commutation of Fuel and Quarters.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Bounty Money and Arrears.
We send them POST PAID, at the rate of $1.00 per quire, upon the receipt of the money.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
OFFICE.
The business public are informed that, in connection with its Newspaper establishment, the TRIBUNE has a department for the execution of the above descriptions of
PRINTING,
WHICH IS
COMPLETE
IN EVERY PARTICULAR,
Being the most extensive in materials and the amount of business annually transacted, of any similar concern west of New York City.
LARGE FONTS
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
DISPLAY TYPE
Of nearly every style, issued by the
New York and Philadelphia Foundries
With the latest and most approved
ORNAMENTS AND BORDERS,
ENABLE US TO SET UP
Business Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Bank Checks,
Letter Headings,
Note Headings,
Receipts,
Handbills,
Posters,
Placards, &c.,
ANY SIZE, IN ANY COLOR,
OR
COMBINATION OF COLORS.
In a manner to suit the most fastidious taste.
INVITATIONS,
Either in Fancy Note or Cards, in Gold and Silver, or Bronzes of any Description, or in a Variety of Colors, either Wet or Dry.
MERCHANTS' SHOW CARDS,
Got up in Styles not to be surpassed, either East or West, in Beauty or Price.
LABELS
Printed on White or Colored Paper, either with Black or Colored Inks, from a plain Druggists' Label, to the finest printed splendid Bronze Labels.
Having an abundance of Presses to do the printing we are able to turn out work with the utmost promptitude.
OUR BOOK TYPE,
Embracing fonts of all sizes, is
NEW,
Having just been replenished from the Chicago Type Foundry.
Catalogues,
Reports,
Books,
Pamphlets, &c.,
Printed with it, will therefore have that sharp, clean typographical appearance so much desired by all who appreciate GOOD PRINTING.
OUR BOOK PRINTING
Is all done on the celebrated
"Adams' Book Presses,"
Of which we keep five in constant operation.
This class of our work is
DRY PRESSED,
After printing, in
HOE'S HYDRAULIC PRESS,
Leaving the sheets without wrinkle or indention. We fill orders for
Book and Pamphlet Printing!
From all parts of the Northwestern States.
Constitutions, By-Laws,
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION,
And every other variety of Pamphlets printed at any and in any specified time.
TO LAWYERS.
We are ready at all times to take in Briefs, etc., print them on short notice, and at the
LOWEST LIVING RATES.
Parties at a distance from Chicago in want of
Any description of Printing
Are invited to write for estimates. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention. Our terms are strictly cash.
ADDRESS
TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Constitutional Water.
CONSTITUTION WATER!
The Great Remedy for the
CONSTITUTION!
AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
Constitution Water!
Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb that has ever been offered.
It is not a Medical water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.
A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.
Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local application to the throat for diseases of the brain.
We have always been careful to use language in our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.
We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, &c., relate only to the disease under which they occur.
DIABETES
Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable, the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.
Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.
In Dysmenorrhea, of Painful Menstruation and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.
Both diseases occurring from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by a severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be cured speedily by the Constitution Water.
That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.
There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.
SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,
Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.
Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.
For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.
PHYSICIANS
Have long since given up the use of bucha, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.
Read! Read!! Read!!!
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
DR. W. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with a sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours, truly, J. V. L. DeWITT.
BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.
DR. W. H. GREGG & Co.:
Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.
My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said her case was incurable. "For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.
WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.
WEATHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.
DR. W. H. GREGG:
Dear Sir—Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and I assure you it had been half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life—well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.
Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.
THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.
We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, $1.00.
W. H. GREGG & CO., Prop'rs.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents,
46 Cliff-st. New York.
For sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, SMITH & DWYER, WRIGHT & FRENCH, CHARLES G. SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, and LORD & SMITH, Chicago.

PRURIGO LOTTO.
ITCH KILLER.

A SURE CURE
For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.
The PRURIGO LOTTO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.
The PRURIGO LOTTO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.
Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,
Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.
Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER and H. SCOVILL.

Medicinal.
DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.
This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.
This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, (the Honduras Root) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.
DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.
DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities, and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers, is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.
IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.
To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that
DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayres' or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.
Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicated, because they know the ingredients are the BEST that are known to the Medical Faculty.
Price, $1.50 per bottle.
Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.
Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT
This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.
DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST and MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.
For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.
DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.
This Medicine is a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.
This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (male or female) in a few days. DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.
Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.
DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a GREAT HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, is perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.
With DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.
N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, DR. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to his SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.
A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.
Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1.50 per bottle.
Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, 1½ per bottle.
Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents, female 50 cents.
Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.
Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.
Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
Reader have you a Cough, Cold or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then to PREMATURE DEATH.
Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is beyond all doubt the most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.
Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; Large bottles, $1 per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.
CATARRH.
DR. R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH REMEDY!
AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.
For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing sure, DR. GOODALE'S REMEDY will break it up, radically destroying the principles of disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse.
No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction. It reaches the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Send a stamp for DR. GOODALE'S New Pamphlet on CATARRH, its perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure.
NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, New York.
Sold by
SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

To Pork Packers.
TO PORK PACKERS.
FOR SALE,
All the Tools and Fixtures necessary for handling and cutting 250 hogs per day, including Lard Kettles, Coolers, Steam Boxes, &c.
ALL IN THE BEST ORDER.
The above can be had with or without the lease of a house centrally located and well adapted for the Packing business. Apply to BAILEY & BLANCHARD, corner Market and Quincy sts.

Beware of It.
A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.
BEWARE OF IT!
It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine.
WILLIAM MANN,
43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 15th, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....50,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
H. C. HODGES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHICAGO, Nov. 18th, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until Friday, 25th, at 12 M., for supplying for the use of the United States Army Subsistence Stores as follows:
500 barrels Mess or Prime Mess Pork.
100 barrels Mess or Extra Mess Beef.
80,000 pounds of dry smoked Bacon Shoulders, in tierces, barrels or boxes.
4,000 barrels best quality double extra Flour, manufactured of best Spring or good Winter Wheat, in strong barrels, head lined.
700 bushels of small white Beans, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in good barrels, head lined.
40,000 pounds of good Coarse Hominy, manufactured of "old or kiln dried Corn," in good barrels, head lined. Bids specifying whether old corn or kiln dried.
1,000 barrels kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, double head lined, 200 lbs to the barrel.
50,000 pounds of good Coffee Sugar, in good barrels, head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in good barrels.
4,000 pounds of Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight.
10,000 gallons best quality Vinegar, manufactured of cider or whisky, and free from all foreign acids or injurious substance, of uniform strength, in barrels or half barrels. The Whisky Vinegar taking 35 grains of bi-carbonate of pot ash to neutralize one ounce Troy. Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be. Each proposal must state the kind of vinegar and package.
50,000 pounds of Salt, of good quality, in barrels.
Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for each article.
Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of the articles must accompany the proposals.
A printed copy of this advertisement must accompany each proposal.
Bids from parties unknown to the undersigned must be accompanied with usual guarantee of two responsible names.
The Flour, Hominy, Corn Meal, Pork, Beef and Shoulders, to be inspected by an authorized inspector at seller's expence. The other Stores to be inspected by the undersigned without expense to the seller.
The Stores to be delivered free of drayage at such places in Chicago as the Commissary may require.
Payment to be made in such funds as may be supplied by the United States.
GEO W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.
Evening Journal please copy.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.
OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 3, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, November 26, 1864, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops in the Department of the Tennessee and Arkansas, drawing their supplies from the Mississippi River, (the troops at Cairo, Paducah, Fort Smith and those supplies from those points, excepted).
Bids will also be received for furnishing all the troops on, or operating from the Mississippi River, between Cairo and the mouth of the river.
The contracts to commence January 1st, 1865, and to be in force for four months. Said beef to be of steers (not bulls, stags, heifers or cows) not less than three years old, and none to weigh when shipped less than nine hundred pounds. The average weight to be not less than ten hundred.
The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef under the contract shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint; and off the hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gamorel or hock joint.
The beef to be delivered at such times, in such places, and in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief Commissaries of the Departments, the Commissary of an army or command in the field, or at posts and camps, or by other competent authority.
The United States reserves the right to slaughter for the use of troops, such cattle as may be seized or captured as contraband of war.
The bids will state the price per net pound at which the beef will be furnished, the United States furnishing the water transportation from St. Louis and points south thereof to the main Subsistence Depots in the Departments on navigable streams, and railroad transportation on roads conducted by the Government, when practicable. Also, the price per net pound, the contractor furnishing all transportation.
Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or fill their contracts, from disloyal persons, those interested in more than one bid, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.
Neither contractors or their agents will be allowed to engage in any speculations in the enemy's country nor sell beef to private parties without due authority.
All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, of the form annexed. The responsibility of the guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
The name of the firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:
I, ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States such Fresh Beef of the quality described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time be required to furnish, on due and timely notification, at —— cents per pound net weight, the Government furnishing water and railroad transportation as indicated in the advertisement when practicable; or I will furnish the same, assuming all transportation at —— cents per pound net weight.
I enclose herewith my affidavit that I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in any bid offered, except the one to which I have subscribed my name.
Signed,
A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should this contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
Signed,
(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)
The right to reject all bids is reserved.
Bids must be made in duplicate, to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to Col. T. J. Haines, A. D. C. and Commissary of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.
Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.
T. J. HAINES,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.
Indianapolis Journal, Ohio State Journal, and Cincinnati Gazette, please copy until November 26th, and send bill to Col. Haines.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 1 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK, November 7th, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, for furnishing ... STORES, to be delivered in New York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:
BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.
PORK—MESS, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state where their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.
The Pork and Beef to be received at each inspection yard, and to be inspected by the undersigned.
BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS; to be delivered in bulk ... and packing ... inspection.
Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms. Each bid must have ... guaranty ...
We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should ... be accepted ...
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase ... must be marked ...
Certificates of inspection by ... will be required for ...
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished on application at this office, which must be ...
Colonel A. D. C. and ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

THE CITY.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.—The special attention of the trade is directed to the advertisement of the house of Hunt, Barbour & Hale in another column.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.—The comic opera at McVicker's is not to be repeated. It will be given for the last time this evening, a fact all should take note of.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In the Superior Court, Judge Gary presiding, the second call of the docket, up to No. 269, was reached. The Court convenes this morning at ten o'clock.

SOLDIER'S VOTE.—A vote has just come to hand which is worth recording even at this late day. It was taken in the 20th, 21st and 22d Iowa regiments. The men stood: Lincoln, 1,187. McClellan, 83. Every man voted.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—A colored man who rejoices in the high sounding name of "Alexander the Great," was, on the first day of November, sworn in as a substitute for Carl Bussett, and credited to the town of Bremen.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Captain Nelson on Saturday night arrested the inmates of two disorderly houses on State street, near Twenty-fourth street. Twenty-eight prisoners were captured, and in the Police Court yesterday twenty of them were fined.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl named Lucinda, daughter of a laborer named Henry Pattison, residing on Franklin street near Van Buren, was severely injured yesterday, by falling from a high pile of wood in a yard adjoining.

DISORDERLY.—John A. Rosn was brought up in the Police Court yesterday upon a disorderly warrant. He was charged by Rosa Clark with entering her house on Jackson street and flourishing a revolver in her face and otherwise maltreating her. He was fined $30.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the Circuit Court none of the first six cases on the docket were ready for trial. The causes from seven to twelve inclusive are set for trial to-day. The Court assembles at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CZAR AND CARPENTER.—There will and there should be no vacant seats at McVicker's to-night. It will be a brilliant affair memorable in the annals of the Musical Union.

POLICE COURT.—There was a general rush to the Armory yesterday morning. Eighty-two cases were called, and most of them convicted. Fines amounted, in the aggregate, to $650. The offenses may be classified as follows: Drunk, 7; drunk and disorderly, 23; disorderly, 16; vagrancy, 10; larceny, 4; inmates of houses of ill fame, 20.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening during the absence of the family of Mr. A. Meyer, residing in the upper part of the frame building No. 211 Lake street, some bedding in one of the rooms became ignited from a stove in the vicinity. The flames were discovered and extinguished in time to prevent their spreading to other rooms. The loss is but trifling.

N. W. RAILWAY DIVIDEND.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on their preferred stock, payable at the Company's office in New York on the 1st of December. The transfer books close on the 26th inst., to be opened on the 1st of December.

CANCELLING COUPONS.—Collector Haven has now paid the last semi-annual interest of 3 per cent on over five millions of five-twenties and ten-forties—all in advance of the November due. He has now commenced to pay the interest due in January. The payments are in gold, and are made with specie taken here for customs, no outside aid being necessary.

WINTER.—The decreasing temperature admonishes us that the winter is nigh. Are our skating parks in order? A few more days and from present appearances the frost will be strong enough to form good ice. Boys and gents, of younger and larger growth, get your skates ready. They will soon be wanted.

B. S. MORRIS.—The military authorities very considerately allowed Buckner S. Morris to proceed to Springfield (under a sufficient guard) on Sunday, to see his daughter, who is dangerously ill. Poor girl! the fact of her father's arrest was concealed from her; word was sent that she desired to see him before her death, and Col. Sweet has acceded to her desire.

CHICAGO BOYS IN REBEL PRISONS.—A letter has been received at this office from John C. Reid, formerly an employee of the TRIBUNE, announcing that he was captured by a rebel scouting party on the 27th of August last, and that he is now in prison at Savannah, Georgia. He writes that four of the "Boys of the 'Board of Trade'" are also prisoners, and that several of the 19th Illinois regiment are at Salisbury or Charleston.

CHARLES H. REED, ESQ.—Charles H. Reed, Esq., recently elected State Attorney for this Judicial District, was yesterday qualified and sworn into office. His official signature was attached to the last indictment found by the Grand Jury. Mr. Reed has long been conversant with the duties of his office, and will make an able and efficient State's Attorney.

HART'S GRAIN SEPARATOR.—We yesterday saw in operation at the store of Webster & Bolter, No. 229 South Water street, a separator for the use of farmers and millers, which is really what it claims to be. It separated a heterogeneous mass into pretty clean No. 1, No. 2, Rejected, Oats screenings and Clover, at one operation. It will enable the farmer to grow wheat and oats together, and divide them accurately for market. Business men should see it.

HOME OPERA.—This evening the celebrated opera of the "Czar and Zimmerman" will be performed at McVicker's Theater by the Chicago Musical Union. When presented last year at Bryan Hall this opera was a decided success; considering the excellent facilities afforded by the accessories of a splendid stage, a rich treat may be expected this evening. Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained at the Theater.

AFTER THE THIEVES.—Nine young men giving the names of John Broderick, John Hart, Edward Beaumont, John Sullivan, Thomas Mack, Thomas Murphy, John Corley, John Ryan and William Dunn, were picked up by Captain Nelson's force on Sunday, suspected of being members of the gang of roughs, thieves and pickpockets who have lately infested our city. They were each fined ten dollars under the vagrant act and ordered to leave the city forthwith.

RECORDERS COURT.—During the morning session Dennis Heeny, Dennis Cole and John Boyle, indicted for an assault upon officer Fox, on the morning of November 11th, were tried by a jury. The jury were still out at the adjournment. This was the only matter of interest before the court yesterday.

The Grand jury have finished the business before them, and have been dismissed for the term with the thanks of Judge Van Buren.

LECTURE BY PROF. EWING.—Professor Ewing, of Miami University, Ohio, will lecture at Metropolitan Hall on Thanksgiving evening. The lecture is for the benefit of the new church, recently seceded from the North Presbyterian Church, for reasons political and otherwise. We are not informed upon what subject Professor Ewing intends to speak, but from his well known reputation as a lecturer, we feel satisfied in promising a rare intellectual entertainment for those who may visit the Hall on that occasion.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—The members of the Board of Trade Battery are now at Nashville waiting to re-fit. It is proposed by the friends of the boys in this city to give them a Thanksgiving dinner, to which end donations are solicited from the citizens. Cooked poultry, game, etc., etc., for that purpose, securely packed, will be received by Murray, Nelson & Co., 214 South Water street, until to-morrow noon. Mr. E. B. Stevens will go to Nashville with the dinner, and will take charge of any small packages left as above.

LECTURE.—To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, the second lecture of the present winter course will be delivered by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, at Bryan Hall. Mr. Abbott has earned a brilliant reputation as a popular author. His "Life of Napoleon" and "History of Continental Monarchies" have each obtained a wide circulation. As a lecturer he is fascinating and entertaining, and has acquired the faculty of disseminating truth in a very attractive manner. His subject to-morrow night, "France and her Emperor," is one which, as a historian of great celebrity, he will not fail to handle skillfully.

THE WAR FUND COMMITTEE.—The County War Fund Committee are still engaged in paying bounties to enlisted men, and in relieving the wants of soldiers' families. Between Dec. 11, 1863, the time when the Committee was organized, and April 1st, 1864, they paid to 3,598 men a total of $399,300. Since that time they have paid to 1,736 recruits a total of $558,800—making an aggregate of 5,734 men and $961,600. The Committee have exercised unusual caution in paying out these bounties, and have, we believe, given equal satisfaction to the tax payers and the recipients.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS AND GLASSWARE.—His hosts of friends and patrons, and the public will be glad to learn that Mr. N. F. Merrill has removed to his new establishment, one of the most complete and extensive in the western country. His present business occupies ten ordinary stories and three basements, for sales rooms, manufacturing, shipping, &c. We advise our readers to call at Merrill's new store, 71 Randolph street, where will be found a very complete stock of Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

LATEST FROM CALUMET.—A letter has been received from Calumet, conveying the unfortunate intelligence that a special order has been issued by the commanding officer of the port, giving permission to all Democrats who haven't been dead over thirty days to vote for McClellan, at a special election to be held just about this time commencing yesterday. At last accounts the Democrats were defeated, and the work of exhumation was going on bravely. It is expected that the polls will close on Saturday. Some of the late defunct politicians were wofully behind the age, and, as their brethren in Pennsylvania do at the present day, cast their votes for Jackson.

P. S. The musquitoes have left.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last week a serious accident unhappily attended with serious results, occurred in a street in Nashville. From some unexplained cause, a caisson belonging to Battery D, Illinois Light Artillery exploded, killing William Justice and seriously wounding Charles Goodrich and Christian Langler, all of Chicago. The caisson contained thirty shells but only two of them exploded, though over fifty pounds of powder were burned. The cause of the explosion is unknown, for as the shell were fuse and not percussion, they could not have taken fire spontaneously. It is supposed that some matches must have been dropped in by the soldiers which the jolting of the car ignited. Justice leaves a wife in delicate health and seven children.

THE BLACK LAWS OF ILLINOIS.—In another department of the TRIBUNE, we have several times, recently, referred to the "Black Laws" which disgrace the Statute Books of our State. That they have not long since been repealed is surely because they have been forgotten, and the enormity of their consequences not understood; they are in many parts a dead letter, but the letter remains, and should be blotted out.

A pamphlet has just been issued by our respected colored townsman, John Jones, in which the whole subject is discussed in a masterly manner, worthy the pen of any white wielder of that implement. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

We are glad to see that our colored friends are taking hold, as a unit, determined to agitate till their reasonable request be conceded. They have made arrangements for a grand promenade concert in Metropolitan Hall this evening, the proceeds of which will be applied, in the dissemination of information on the subject, and the necessary applications for repeal of the Black Laws. Let it be liberally patronized.

OUR SICK POOR.

The Race of Life—Falling Behind—Inevitable Consequences of Civilized Competition—Benevolence—Duty of Society to its Unfortunate Members.

Puerile Provision for Sickness Among the Poor in Chicago—Our Danger—Something Should be Done.

What to do with the poor is one of the two always greatest and most perplexing problems of social life. Civilization develops inequalities, which in the savage state would never have existed, not on account of the natural equality of man in the rude condition, but because that the elements of difference are wanting. The more advanced the civilizative process, the greater become the differences between the individuals who compose the aggregate of the social mass. This is necessarily so, because the result called societary civilization is the result of activity; the greater the cause, the greater the effect, and the more apparent the inequalities of individual capability. A hundred men may march along at the rate of three miles an hour for a considerable distance, each keeping even step in his proper place; quicken the pace to a run, and they soon scatter, the weaker ones falling behind, and between any two the weakest will be the hindmost; turn the march into a race, where each will exert himself to the utmost—the result need not be stated.

These three phases exactly represent the conditions of human society. In its primary stages of development, there were of course grades of weakness among individuals, but they were not rendered apparent because, as a rule, exertion was not called for—this is the slow march. By and bye as the stimulus of a desire to rise in the scale of being, is applied and operates, the hitherto dormant faculties of the being wake into activity, and inequalities become apparent. Then comes the ambition to excel individually; the old Roman idea of making the welfare of the individual subordinate to that of the state is partially ignored, and each one looks out for himself. Now comes the RACE OF LIFE in which each one of the contestants is literally the enemy of every other, regarding his success as incompatible with his own; if business compacts are formed, they are seldom regarded as to be observed longer than the time required to gain some temporary advantage. The strife generates envy, selfish preference, anger, pride, and many other evil passions, all mingling in one seething, bubbling foam, out of which rises the imposing structure of society as we now see it—resembling the coral reef in this, that the magnificent array is built up from the ruined frames of those who have labored to rear it.

Amid this incessant whirl of business, the feelings of the individual are ignored, there is no moral obligation, except to keep within the limits of the law which mutual necessity has imposed as a safeguard against the effects of unprincipled selfishness. The money lender thinks not of the hardships inflicted when he forecloses a mortgage, the banker thinks not of the ruin following his sending a note to protest, the dealer in goods or in work gets the best price he can and gives the least possible, thinking not of the possible injustice done; the universal business motto is "make all you can, honesty in business is determined not by conscience but by law." Hence blighted hearts, ruined prospects, suffering, disease and premature death are among the bitter fruits of the grinding, biting, soul and body crushing process. The greater the advancement of the one class, the greater the misery of the other, as in the swiftest race, the laggard is left farthest behind. We see in society the ever present pair of scales; the normal condition of man is the center of the beam, and just as much as one scale rises above the normal height, exactly so far does the other sink below it.

Outside of the business world the kinder feelings of our nature resume their play. The depth of misery which we, as parts of the great whole, are instrumental in causing, through a blind deference to societary dictates, we would gladly alleviate. 'Tis an awkward condition of things when we deliberately break a man's nose during the day, and meet at night to invent a healing plaster, but when the first is done, 'tis better that the second be not left undone. And in obedience to this natural prompting of humanity, we everywhere see, where large aggregations of being have developed a great amount of misery, the employment of societary measures to relieve it. The cities of the old world are famous for these provisions; the more Eastern cities of the new are following in the great humanitarian track, but here, in the West, though the will is equally good, and the effort has been made, it is a very crude one. Chicago, so magnificently advanced in most other respects, is a child of the wilderness with regard to the perfection of the measures adopted to alleviate the suffering of the class who have fallen down exhausted, and been trodden under foot in the race of life.

Poverty is a terrible thing; it is the natural punishment which the individual has to suffer for the breach of the divine law, committed by the society of which he is a member. Here we have not yet launched out so deeply as other cities in that sin, but we are treading the same road, which leads to human destruction, and hundreds yearly fall in our city under the wheels of the great car of Juggernaut. Poverty abounds in our midst, not of that deep, pestilential, soul-withering kind which is met with in the transatlantic city, but still bad enough to cry aloud from the ground for pity, if not for vengeance. We have, here homes made desolate by the war—children made fatherless, and mothers widows; these are with us the principal objects of sympathy, for, thank Providence, it is not yet here possible to say that stout hands and willing fingers cannot find work wherewith to earn bread. We have made many efforts, and noble, to meet this poverty, and have filled its requirements perhaps as well as could be expected under the difficulties of the situation and the rapidity of growth of the evil to be met. A more extended and better systematized plan of action is, however, imperatively called for, and must be undertaken without much longer delay.

It is not, however, with ordinary poverty that we wish now to deal; but with its intensification, its acme—sick poverty. The poor, whose daily life is a fearful struggle with starvation, inevitably succumb when disease or accident overtakes them, and die if aid be not rendered. But outside of this class there is a much larger one, much more important even to the community—that class whose lives are spent in toil, whose every day of active labor by so much enriches the country, who are paid a sufficiency to meet the ordinary wants of existence, but whose compensation for labor does not enable them to provide a fund to meet sickness or accident. When these overtake them they sink rapidly into the condition of the class first mentioned; their families cry for bread, which they cannot provide, and the very medical aid necessary to make them once more active and useful members of the community, is unattainable. They sink and sink and sink, deeper and deeper, into the unfathomable regions of human woe; no friendly hand is outstretched to save, and in very many cases they are lost forever to themselves and to society.

It is this class which really demands our first attention, as it is this which is the fountain whence flows the streams of fallen humanity, "moderate drinkers into drunkards grow." "Prevention is better than cure," and it has we no better motive, the natural selfishness of our natures should be a sufficient spur to action. Human nature is not so bad except in spots that it radically loans to what society calls evil, however it may be in a theologic or moral sense. The great mass of workers are willing to strive hard to preserve their independence—they are the most independent class in existence—but when sickness opens the door to gaunt poverty and the suffering one be unaided, despair quickly stalks in; who can then wonder if recklessness of consequences follow, if dissipated habits be formed? It is in this way that immense aggregations are annually made to the vast cesspool of human iniquity, whose denizens are lost to every impulse that honors humanity, who are thenceforth a curse to the world instead of a blessing.

Even with those who are not thus swallowed up, the loss to society is great. Often the mechanic, laborer, seamstress or washerwoman, are laid up with some apparently slight disease or casualty, which the inability to procure medical attendance rapidly develops into a disease difficult to cure; the family suffers, perhaps becomes a subject of private charity to twenty times the amount which would have been required to set the sufferer right had his case been attended to in time. Society loses his or her services, and some members of society ultimately bear the loss entailed, not to speak of the suffering incident thereto. It is the cheapest, as well as the best—it is a duty which a corporation owes to itself as well as to the sufferer, that this class of cases should be promptly met, that ample provision be made for their remedy. If to this we add the danger of infection to others, from neglected disease, we have an overwhelming argument in favor of a full, adequate provision,—philanthropic as regards the individual, pecuniary and sanitary with regard to society in the mass.

We have very little provision for the sick poor in Chicago; nothing that is at all adequate to the wants of the situation. Our possessions in this respect may be thus summed:—One pest house, and one physician, owned by the city; one poorhouse, and one physician, shared with the whole county, and one hospital, (the Mercy) which serves as a *dernier resort* for both, but over which neither has any control. The pest house has been a disgrace to Chicago—a place where not more than a dozen patients could be stored with any degree of decency or chance of recovery, while we have often had, at one time, hundreds of cases of infectious diseases. We will, however, soon have an improvement in this direction. Then there is the poorhouse, located nearly a dozen miles from the city, is available but for a very few persons, if their exhausted condition will admit of their being carried there. The physician is expected to furnish the medicines prescribed by him to the inmates of the Bridewell and pest house, and if he do not give them to those outside, he might as well not prescribe, for the chances are that the medicines will never be purchased. The Mercy Hospital is not a city or county institution in any sense of the word; it is a private hospital, which the Supervisors' Board pays quarterly for the help accorded; it is a very small affair for a city of over one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. If to this we add the two or three private dispensaries, each a tender to some institution, we have the sum total of provision for our sick poor.

Now no sane man can doubt that sickness and poverty have been largely and unnecessarily increased through this lack, and the mortality of the whole city. We have known very many instances of infection resulting to neighbors, from the presence of small-pox patients, and it is notorious that whole families have been often stricken down by that and other infections, the malady seizing one after another, and perhaps carrying off one-half of the household. Add to this the moral and pecuniary consequences above hinted at, and we have an overwhelming argument in favor of some efficient and immediate action. We cannot afford much longer delay. At any moment we may be struck with a visitation dire as that which decimated our citizens sixteen years ago, and on subsequent occasions. We are rather courting disease than striving to avoid or mitigate it. Our low topography, filthy river, the neglect of proper measures for carrying away offal poured into the streets and alleys, all these and others would are now have caused a plague to sweep us, were it not for the one saving clause in our situation, that the winds of heaven sometimes visit our cheeks too roughly.

We are not prepared to say that the scheme presented to the Medical Society at its last meeting is the best that could be adopted; it probably is not; it seems to be radically defective and inadequate. We will not now, however, discuss measures, or say even whether the movement should be left to private charitable effort, or be made the work of the city authorities. Probably the latter would be found necessary, as it certainly would be the most equitable. We would, however, ask their serious consideration of the subject; it is one which intimately concerns the common weal. Every other movement except those involving sanitary reforms is inferior in importance to this; we cannot have a sound mind except in a sound body—either individual or corporate, and 'tis idle to talk of moral reform where the physical condition is neglected. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and dirt, poverty and crime go hand in hand through the world. Your gambler, thief or courtesan, however fashionably attired, has almost invariably a dirty skin. To furnish with the means of recovering their health and cleanliness, those whom social derangements have cast down, is the first duty of the legislator, and the course most directly conducive to moral purity.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An Important Movement—Lack of Room and Security.

Few of our citizens are aware how large and valuable a collection of books, periodicals and pamphlets has been quietly gathered together by the Chicago Historical Society. As compared with other similar institutions in the country, it takes no mean rank—indeed, but few exceed it either in number or value. When the present rooms of the Society were first occupied, convenient and appropriate cases were provided, and the collection was carefully and conveniently arranged, and was resorted to not only by students from the city, but from abroad. The rapid increase of material has, however, gradually filled the present rooms until the collection is almost inaccessible, and its crowded state and want of proper facilities for examination is already urged at Washington against its receiving from the Government its proportion of books and documents, foreign and domestic, of which it has heretofore been in receipt. If addition to this, the collection is much exposed to fire and other casualties where it now is—indeed, during the recent storm, the tin covering was torn from the roof of the building containing it, and placed it in serious jeopardy.

In view of these facts an effort was made months since to provide permanent quarters by the purchase of a lot and the erection of a library building commensurate with the wants of the society. The project contemplated the raising of not less than $50,000, and the subscription for that purpose was carried to some $20,000. The society at its last meeting, which was largely attended, unanimously resolved to carry out the enterprise, if possible, and appointed Geo. Rumsey, E. B. McCagg, and E. H. Sheldon, a committee to take it especially in charge, and those gentlemen are calling upon our citizens for aid in this important work. Messrs. W. L. Newberry, W. B. Ogden and George Smith, have each contributed $3,000. Messrs. W. H. Brown and I. N. Arnold, $2,000 each, and Messrs. Wesley Munger, H. H. Magie and C. H. McCormick $1,000 each, and various other liberal subscriptions have also been made, carrying the amount to $24,000. Some $4,000 remains to be secured to make the subscriptions available. In any of our readers who are interested in the good name and prosperity of the city are disposed to aid the enterprise we hope they will send their names to the committee. The Historical Society is one of those institutions which tend to make Chicago metropolitan and establish for it a *status* in the intellectual and literary world. Do not let it fall for the want of a little more aid.

IS IT DEATH?

A Case for the Doctors—Probably Narrow Escape from Live Burial.

Buried alive! What a fearful import is conveyed in those two words! What visions of horror do they conjure up, constituting in anticipation, at least, one of the most exquisite tortures imaginable. An unnatural death is at all times linked in thought with the feelings of indefinable awe, but the idea of dying under such horrible circumstances, conscious of the inevitable fate which a few moments will bring—struggling to be freed from the dread chamber of death, but unable to avert the certain doom—is maddening. One can almost imagine the choking suffocation, the frenzied and ineffectual efforts to break through the dull earth and burst into the free air of heaven, and the imagining causes the blood to curdle and chill, in horror. The very possibility of such a fate haunts many people like a spectre, and invests death with a frightfulness it would not otherwise possess.

One of the most curious cases of this genus which has ever been recorded, has just occurred at Hyde Park, near this city—a case which has almost baffled the skill of physicians of known ability and high repute. During Wednesday night last, Alexander McLeod, a young man of 17 or 18 years of age, residing with, and the sole support of an aged grandmother, was attacked with severe fits of vomiting and purging. He did not, however, appear to be dangerously ill, and told his relative, who was aroused from her bed, to return to her room, or she would make herself sick. The old lady did so, and, finding that her grandson soon became quiet, went to sleep, and thought no more of the occurrence until morning, when, on entering his room, she was horrified at finding him dead. Those who assisted to prepare the corpse for burial noticed that the flesh was remarkably pliable and undeathlike; the eyes remained naturally closed, the features had not the rigidity of death, nor had the face lost its natural freshness. These circumstances aroused the attention of the friends, and Dr. Bogue, of this city, was summoned to give his opinion regarding the death of the youth. After an investigation, he affirmed that life had certainly departed, and that the patient had died of *cholera morbus*. On the strength of this decision, an inquest was held upon the remains, and a verdict of "died by natural causes" returned. The body was then placed in a coffin, and the funeral ordered for next day. On Friday, however, blood commenced to flow rather freely from the nose, and the burial was deferred until Sunday afternoon. In the interim, the corpse was closely watched, but still the features retained their life-like pliability. On Sunday morning, a funeral sermon was preached in the church, by Rev. S. S. Smith, of Cleaverville, who, in the afternoon, was invited to officiate at the burial services, but when the time for the funeral arrived, the friends still declined to take the responsibility of burying the body, and it was left uninterred. Yesterday evening, a number of physicians left the city for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the body, and in our next issue we will be able to give the result of their deliberations. The body is described as presenting the appearance of resting in a natural sleep—the eyes are not sunk, nor have the features set. There is no death-like smell proceeding from the body, and the blood appears to still be retained in the veins. If death has really ensued, this is one of the most extraordinary cases which has ever been noticed, and will well repay medical investigation. McLeod was a young man of full florid habit. He had been a member of the 134th Illinois (hundred day) Infantry, and for some months previous to being mustered out of the service had been in delicate health. Still no serious consequences were anticipated, and the day previous to his death, if death it be, he was in usual health and spirits.

A HOTEL THIEF.

Hunted Down—Plunder—Another "Arbitrary Arrest."

A brief paragraph in Monday's TRIBUNE, informed our readers that officer Sherman and Kinney had succeeded in arresting one of that class of scoundrels just now alarmingly numerous in our city and elsewhere—a hotel thief, H. D. Alden *alias* Carroll D. Palmer, by name. From investigations made by the officers who have had this matter in charge, it appears that Palmer has just claims to be considered a wholesale operator in his peculiar branch of enterprise. For several weeks past the proprietors of most of our large hotels and boarding houses have been annoyed by the loss of valuable baggage belonging to their guests, and have been unsparing in their efforts to effect its recovery, but until now without success. The Tremont, the Briggs and the Metropolitan have each thus suffered in amounts ranging from $100 to $300.

On Saturday night between 10 and 11 o'clock a well dressed gentlemanly looking man whom for an hour before the clerks had seen promenading up and down the rotunda, was seen by a boarder to take a well filled valise from the pile of baggage usually piled up in the office, and leisurely move towards the door. The alarm was not given at first, because it was supposed to have been taken either by one of the servants or the owner. In a few moments, however, its misappropriation was discovered and all hands turned out to look for the thief. A good looking man was seen upon the streets with a valise, who looked marvelously like the thief, but as he was innocent of beard save a mustache, and as the one who took the baggage was full bearded, no suspicion was entertained that he was otherwise than what he seemed—a belated traveller seeking his hotel.

Complaint was made at the Central Police Station, and Officers Sherman and Kinney detailed to work up the job. Lounging about the rotunda of the Tremont House on Sunday, about dinner-time, one of the officers discovered his man, this time arrayed in all the glory of coal-black moustache and whiskers. He went into the dining-room, followed by his inevitable "shadow," made a comfortable meal—which, by the way, he neglected to pay for—and, still attended by the officer, strolled over upon Wells street, and entered the saloon on the corner of Wells and Monroe streets, better known as "Under the Willow." Here he was arrested.

Subsequent investigations revealed the whereabouts of some of the missing baggage. The trunk stolen from the Sherman House, containing $200 worth of clothing, was found at Harry Diehl's boarding house, corner of Lake and Clinton streets, where Palmer had last boarded. The Tremont House baggage, containing the entire outfit of a Colonel, valued at $300, was found in the store of a dealer in second-hand clothing on Wells, between Randolph and Washington streets, to whom the thief had sold it for five dollars.

The baggage stolen from the Briggs and Metropolitan Hotels has not been recovered as yet, although a clue has been gained of its whereabouts. The private baggage of the thief was found at Wright's Hotel, on the corner of Wells and North Water streets. An examination of this revealed his true name, and the fact that he is a degenerate son of the Bay State. There were also several letters from female friends in the State, and a photograph of himself, upon which was noted what what appeared to be the amounts realized from his nefarious operations, as follows:

Tremont House	$5.00
Metropolitan	4.00
Boarding house	14.00
One watch	13.00
do	5.00

Yesterday morning he was examined before the Justice at the Police Court, plead guilty, and bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of $1,000, failing to procure which, he was sent to the County Jail. In the afternoon he was indicted by the Grand Jury, and will have his trial this morning. There is little doubt that he will be found guilty, even if he do not, as he probably will, plead guilty. This will close the career of a finished hotel thief.

MUSICAL.

Dedication of Smith & Nixon's New Concert Hall.

The new Music Hall of Smith & Nixon, at the corner of Clark and Dearborn streets, is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be dedicated before the season of German Opera sets in, which commences on or about the first of January. Grau, the well known impresario, during his late visit here in connection with the arrangement of the opera house, secured the opening of the new hall, and left for New York about three weeks since to obtain artists for the dedication concert. He has been most fortunate in his selection, having concluded arrangements with the following artists:

Gottschalk, the pianist, who is about starting on his farewell tour, having contracted for a series of concerts in Havana, and, lucky fellow, having received a Knightly order from the Queen of Spain, and an Imperial invitation to visit Mexico. He will be assisted by Miss Simons, a young lady of summers, and daughter of one of the best families in New York, who made her *debut* in that city last season with great success. She is reputed to be gifted with a fine personal appearance, a pure, rich voice, and unusual musical talent and cultivation. She is a pupil of Maeder's, who will accompany her. Morelli, the baritone, whose artistic Mephistopheles in Faust last Spring will be remembered, will also help to fill out the programme. Morelli is a capital artist and excellent singer. Lastly, Mollenhauer, the always welcome violoncellist, will also be present, and charm as he always has charmed with his masterly execution. Such an array of talent as this will undoubtedly secure a most excellent concert and furnish an eminently proper and successful dedication to the new hall. The programme is not yet arranged nor the time fixed, but both will be speedily announced.

ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

Daring Attempt of Murderers and Thieves to Escape from the County Jail.

A daring attempt was made on Sunday morning last—by the small army of murderers and desperadoes at present confined in the county jail, awaiting trial and transportation to the penitentiary,—to murder the jailor and effect a general jail delivery. That this was not accomplished was owing to a simple act of precaution in the disposition of the keys to the outer door, as will be manifest in the course of the narrative.

It is the custom, as all know, to lock up the prisoners each in his cell, some time during the night time, and to keep them closely confined until morning. About ten o'clock on Sunday morning, according to usage, Bailiff H. M. Merrill with a bunch of keys in his hand, entered the area of the jail and opened the cells of Daniel Ward, the man who murdered John Tierney on the 20th of October last, Michael Kelley who shot Sergeant Hickey and lately received a sentence of fourteen years in the Penitentiary therefor, and James Kane committed to jail by the United States authorities for passing counterfeit Treasury Notes; and ordered them to empty their buckets. He was proceeding leisurely to open other cells, and had just turned his back upon them when the prisoners simultaneously rushed upon him. Kane clutching his throat with a grip of iron. Kelly throwing his arms about his body and depriving him of motion while Ward possessed himself of his revolver, and took possession of his keys. The three then hurled him into one of the cells, and Kelly stood guard over him with the cocked revolver, and threatened to kill him if he stirred or uttered a word, while Ward and Kelly opened the cells of the remaining prisoners. Barney Jennings and Matt Ryan, Cod's—the last a murderer awaiting trial—were then opened, and their inmates turned loose in the area.

By this time an Indian, named Waubonsis, confined for the killing of Moynahan, and employed in menial duties about the jail, began to cry lustily, and the cook shouted bloody murder, both creating a hullabaloo that attracted the attention of Officers Fisher, Barnard and Felts, who quickly came to the rescue and relieved Officer Merrill of his unpleasant predicament. The mutineers saw that their game was up and sounded a parley. The officers quietly locked them up and double ironed those who were the leaders of the enterprise. [illegible]

THE FATE OF BOUNTY JUMPERS.

Three Chicago Men Under Sentence of Death in Minnesota.

Chicago bounty jumpers are having a hard time of it in Minnesota. On the 13th of September five men from this city, named Patrick Kelly, John Lennon, Thomas J. Maroney, Patrick Sullivan, and Michael Burke, enlisted at St. Paul in the First Minnesota Battalion. They were credited to the town of Pepin, Wabashaw county, that town having offered them the highest bounty, and were duly forwarded to the Draft Rendezvous at Fort Snelling. On the 15th of September all five escaped and deserted. Officers were sent in pursuit, and the next day they were discovered, just as they were about to take the boat at Hastings. When they saw that they were pursued, they started to run, but the officers fired and wounded one, who escaped, and finally succeeded in capturing Lennon and Sullivan. The officers continued their pursuit and found Kelly and Maroney on the cars between LaCrosse and Milwaukee, at Watertown, Wisconsin. Burke made good his escape.

A court martial was convened and Kelly, Maroney and Lennon were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence of Sullivan has not yet transpired. The proceedings were submitted to General Pope commanding the Department of the Northwest, who confirmed the extreme penalty inflicted by the sentence of the court martial.

On the 15th of November, Brig. Gen. Sibley, in obedience to directions from General Pope issued his special orders directing the execution of Kelly, Maroney and Lennon, on the 28th of November, and detailing the programme therefor. On Monday night, the 14th instant, the prisoners were informed of their fate. Maroney was considerably affected, but the others exhibited no particular manifestations of emotion. They are now closely confined, heavily ironed and double guarded. The following are some of the facts we have been able to gain of their history.

PATRICK KELLEY

Patrick Kelley was born in Ireland, and is in his twenty-ninth year. When he was ten years of age, his parents came to the United States, and settled about five miles from Chicago. His father died there a few years ago, but his mother still resides at the old place. Patrick is unmarried. He is a boiler-maker by trade, and for the past few years has worked in Chicago.

Three months ago he says he left Chicago and went to St. Paul. After he had been there three weeks, he was induced to enlist, and was offered $325 bounty, $250 of which he received. Kelley says that he did not intend to desert, but that he went away while intoxicated, and intended to return as soon as he visited his mother. When arrested he had but $150 of his bounty money left.

JOHN LENNON.

Came from Chicago with Kelley. He is a boiler maker, and had worked with Kelley, and is twenty-four years old. His parents came to the United States when he was but two years old and settled in Chicago. He is a single man. His father, mother and four little brothers live in Chicago and his father works at the gas-house. His bounty and enlistment was the same as Kelley's but he says he did not desert with him. He only intended to visit home and then return. When speaking of his mother, he was deeply affected, saying that he would not be the only one killed, for he knew she would not live long. He said he was not afraid to die, and had the nerve to meet his fate, but he thought it was hard to be shot for so light an offence.

THOMAS J. MARONEY.

His parents moved to Chicago when he was twelve years old, and his father and mother both died there, the latter in 1858. A brother, eighteen years old, who he supposes is in the army, and an unmarried sister twenty-three years old, in Chicago, are all of his living relatives. After living in St. Paul a couple of weeks, he enlisted and received $300 bounty. Like the others, he did not mean to desert, but was going to Chicago to see his sister, and intended to return.

The punishment of these men is severe, but cannot be considered in any sense unjust. They deserted knowingly and intentionally, and were fully cognizant of the penalty of desertion. The blow will fall heavily upon their relatives in this city.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

A Man Deliberately Shot in His Own Doorway—The Murderer at Large.

The long list of murders that have marked the criminal calendar of Cook county for the past few months, was yesterday swelled in length and deepened in enormity by the addition of another cold blooded homicide. It would almost seem that a regard for human life has ceased to be a part of man's nature, and murder and manslaughter were pet pastimes with no inconsiderable portion of our population. The case with which, for many years past, this class of criminals have escaped the just punishment of their crimes doubtless has much to do with the alarming increase which has marked the criminal record of the past two years. Murders, by the dozen, have been committed in our midst, and in almost every instance the perpetrators have been caught, but not one has been properly punished for the offense. There are lying in our jail to-day, thirteen men confined upon charges of murder. Against them the proof is, in the majority of cases, conclusive, yet they have not been punished. When criminals are taught that the crime of murder will be followed by swift and proper punishment, we may expect to see a decline in the number of this grade of offenses.

On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, the town of Cicero was the theater of a foul murder. Patrick Malooney, living on what is known as the Six Mile Sand Ridge, about one mile east of Harlem, was shot dead in his own house. He was aroused from sleep by loud raps at the door. He went to it, opened it slightly and looked out, when he gave a loud cry, sprang back, and attempted to close the door, when two shots were fired in rapid succession, one of which took effect in his chest, and he expired in about fifteen minutes after. Mr. Malooney's wife and five children were in the house at the time, but saw no one, and up to the present writing nothing has transpired to fasten the guilt upon any party. The neighborhood is chiefly inhabited by squatters of Irish descent who live by gathering the hay from the prairie. The family has had a difficulty with several of the neighbors, but it is hardly thought that any would seek the life of the deceased. Coroner Wagner was notified of the case, and to-day will hold an inquest upon the remains.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.—We clip the following from the New York *Tribune* of the 18th instant. It is one of many interesting episodes in the history of the recent rebel invasion of Chicago:

"Capt. Louis F. Booth, 8th Illinois Cavalry, was among those furloughed from Memphis to come home to vote. He left Chicago on the Michigan Central Railroad for Kalamazoo on the day of election. The train had not proceeded far when he noticed five rebels in the car occupied by himself. Being an invalid, in an overcoat, he was not observed by them. He also found two soldiers, one of whom only was armed. The rebels were fully armed. Capt. Booth immediately telegraphed to the Provost Marshal of Michigan City to meet the train. On its arrival there, Capt. Booth threw off his overcoat, showing his toothpick and revolver, arrested the Johnnies, and turned them over to Mr. Provost Marshal.

There proved to be nineteen of them on the train, who are all (thanks to Capt. Booth,) doubtless now enjoying the little hospitalities of Camp Douglas."

OUR QUOTA.—The Draft Committees of the Fifth and Seventh Wards were officially notified yesterday by Provost Marshal James that they had each one man yet to furnish on their quota. They are probably secured ere this.

It is not now difficult to procure men; at least twenty enlist in Chicago daily for the land or naval service. But they are not credited here, because we are paying no bounty. Will not the Citizens' Draft Committee consider this at its meeting on Thursday night? Should another draft be ordered we may just as well be prepared to meet it as not. The advent of winter is releasing a great many workers from employment, and a majority of them are willing to enter the army on a slight pecuniary inducement. One hundred dollars offered by Chicago on Cook county would probably bring in recruits enough within three months to fill our quota under a future draft.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We are informed that Mr. A. B. Cook, successful candidate for the office of Representative in the Legislature from the fifty-ninth district, who was reported as running one behind his ticket, was in reality elected by a vote of thirty-nine ahead of his ticket, the inspectors of election refusing to allow forty votes cast for him on the copperhead scratched ticket. Five of these scratch votes were cast in the second precinct of the Sixth ward, and thirty-five in the first precinct. On the list of Inspectors we find for the said first precinct the names of Patrick Brennan, Conrad Kies, and W. C. Deakman. Will these gentlemen or any one of them, please explain to the public why the official oath was violated, and their duty to the public made abeyant to their party spite?

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.—We request the attention of those interested to an advertisement in another column announcing that the well known slaughter house and cattle yards at Bergen, N. J., will be sold by auction on the 29th inst. The property is very desirable for those engaging in the packing business near the metropolis. In addition to the extensive packing house there is a large ice house for summer curing, and four and one quarter acres of ground—the whole forming one of the most desirable pieces of real estate ever offered.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."—This piece, one of the most effective ever produced in the West, was brought forward for the first time, last evening, simultaneously at our two theaters. For the simple reason that no man on our staff is ubiquitous, we are unable to institute a comparison between the respective merits of the companies in the same piece; perhaps it would be invidious, were we equal to the task. The piece was, however, well put on the boards at each place, and witnessed by a crowded house. It is well worth seeing at either place.

RESTITUTION.—Edward O'Connor on Saturday last lost his pocket-book (containing about $140) on Canal street. It was soon found by a girl named Kate Dunn, who gave it to her father John Dunn. O'Connor was soon informed of the whereabouts of his treasure, and demanded its return. The demand Mr. Dunn indignantly refused; whereupon he was arrested and in the Police Court yesterday given the alternative of surrendering the money or going to prison. He chose the former and the money was handed over.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Thirty men belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, arrived at the Rest yesterday from Camp Dennison, Ohio. They are assigned to garrison duty at Camp Douglas. Forty-five men belonging to the same Corps arrived at the same time, and being most of them incapacitated for duty, will doubtless be mustered out of service.

Two hundred and twenty-five men belonging to the 13th Iowa, under command of Lieut. S. Hunter, passed through the city on Sunday on their way to Nashville.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The running time of trains on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad has been altered for the winter, as follows. Leaving time: St. Paul Express, 9 a. m.; Express, 4:30 p. m.; Waukegan Accommodation, 5:35 p. m. These several trains arrive in order at 8:45 p. m., 12:25 p. m., and 8:50 a. m.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. A. C. McClurg, late of the 88th Illinois (2nd Board of Trade) regiment, has received his commission as Lieut. Colonel and A. A. G., and is now assigned to Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding 14th Army Corps, as Chief of Staff. The numerous friends of Col. McClurg will be pleased to learn of his well deserved promotion.

THE FIRE ALARM LAST NIGHT.—The alarm of fire last night was caused by the burning of a heater in the building on Clark street one door south of Madison. No damage was done, and the fire was extinguished without the aid of the engines.

☞ We are requested to state again that seats for the comic opera to-night can only be secured at McVicker's, where the diagram of the house may be found.

Daily Prayer Meetings.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

Editors Tribune:

Will you permit me the use of your widely circulated paper to speak a word to many in the country in circumstances similar to my own. In passing through this city I found a daily morning and noon prayer meeting, where earnest Christians meet to pray. The morning meeting is held in the 2d Presbyterian church, and the noon meeting in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The spirit of the meetings is refreshing, and those spending a day or more in the city, who do not enjoy such privileges in their own field of labor will be greatly blessed by making arrangements to attend and become acquainted with the earnest spirit of these meetings. TRAVELER.

Our Suffering Poor.

The Executive Relief Committee earnestly appeal to the liberality of our citizens, and to the Chairman and members of the District Committees promptly to call for subscriptions. We have not a dollar in the treasury, and owe $3,000 for supplies already distributed. Hundreds of soldiers' families are to-day suffering in consequence of the delay. Many cheerful givers will be glad to hand in their offerings without waiting to be called upon. Such subscriptions will be received by Solomon A. Smith, Treasurer, at the Merchant's Loan and Trust Co's Bank, Henry W. Fuller, Chairman Relief Department Young Men's Christian Association, or by either of the Executive Committee.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS, W. E. DOGGETT,
WIRT DEXTER, HENRY W. KING,
C. G. WICKER, JAMES H. BROWN,
T. M. AVERY, Executive Committee.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—167,000 IN USE. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, A WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 106 Lake street. no19-w451-1m

☞ Troublesome Coughs and Colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 65 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 93 and 94 Lake street. no1-v844-1m

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—In reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197-3m

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. no5-v604-1m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., cures all diseases of the genital or sexual organs.

Syphilis, the destroyer of thousands—primary, secondary, tertiary and hereditary—cured with the use of a neutralizer, a positive cure for this terrible and much to be dreaded poison. Avoid mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic, sarsaparilla, decoctions, slops, and cod liver oil. These drugs will not eradicate this poison from the system—only dries it up, to break out at some future time in its most hideous aspect. Ask those who have been treated for this disease with these drugs, and hear what they say. Gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, diabetes, and all diseases of a private nature, successfully and scientifically treated. With the experience of fifteen years in New Orleans—thirteen years of which time conducting the largest hospital in the United States—and for the last three years in Chicago, with testimonials from Professors of Medical Colleges and well-known Doctors of the United States, eulogistic of his professional skill, should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of those requiring such services as he renders. Dr. James is permanently located at 86 Randolph street, up-stairs. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. no20-w591-3t

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Opening Day.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Nov. 21.

BEEF CATTLE.—We have on sale at Allerton's today, about 4,300 head of bullocks, the general quality of which is rather below the average. The weather is foggy, muddy, warm, and decidedly unfavorable for business, which is dull, although in the afternoon prices were better for best droves, about the same for medium qualities, but worse for the poorer grades.

The top prices current to-day excluding fancy grades are per lb, for net weight seller sinking offal at 16@18c. Medium qualities, say the average of a good drove of 600 or 700 Illinois Steers, 15@15c. The lowest rates including light thin steers and coarse oxen, etc., 8@12c.

SHEEP.—The Sheep market is in excessive supply and very dull. Compared with last week, prices are 1½c ₩ lb lower. Best price ₩ lb live weight, 7@7½c.

HOGS.—The Hog market compared with last week is fair for best qualities, although buyers are still afraid to operate. The range of prices ₩ lb live weight, are quoted 12@15c ₩ lb.

SOLON ROBINSON.

New York Midnight Dispatch.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21—Midnight.

The stock market to-day was extremely dull, and a feeling of suspense and hesitation prevails in all branches of business. The only exception is Government stocks, which are largely in demand for investment and very firm. 5-20s sold at ⅝ advance. 10-40s rose ½c, and certificates of indebtedness ¼c. Some speculative movement took place in old 7-30s; the price opened at 116 and closed at 114½. In other securities transactions were very light with some irregularity in prices.

Gold active, opening at 219, advancing to 221¾, then falling to 217¼, and again advancing to 222¼.

At the close of the Second Board stocks were dull and generally lower except Government securities which are again better. 5-20's advanced to 104⅞; 6's of '81, 115.

At the last open board the market was stronger, with more disposition to purchase. There is an abundance of money waiting employment with comparatively little demand. Stockholders are not large borrowers, and very little is wanted for discounts. The offerings of commercial paper are extremely limited, and lenders are disposed to invest their surplus funds in certificates of indebtedness. The rate for call loans continues at 7 per cent with a tendency towards easier quotations.

Foreign Exchange is quiet and rates for Wednesday's steamer unsettled. Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 109¼@109¾, and 111¼@111 for 3 days' sight; Merchants bills are quoted at 108@108¾, with a very moderate supply.

The banks' statement is very favorable, and reflects the great ease in money.

LATEST.

Stocks firm at the Exchange. Gold 221¾; N Y C quiet at ½; Erie 93⅞; Hudson 119¾; Reading 125¾; M S 70¼; I C 125; C & P 103; Toledo 109⅞; R I 104¾; N W 42¾; Ft Wayne 103¼; O & M cert 36¼; Cumberland 47; Quicksilver 84¼; Gold after call 222¼.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

TOBACCO—Unchanged, 15 hhds sold; bids on 9 rejected. Prices: green and damaged lugs at from $6.70 to $8.40; factory do at $9.25@10.00; planter's do from $10.50 to $12.00; common shipping leaf at $16.50; medium do at $20.75@22.75 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts 5,702 brls; very dull. Sales were extra at $8.50, and double extra at $9.50 per sack.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Receipts 3,892 sacks; active. Sales were spring at $1.60; fall at $1.75; 275 bu do at $1.83¾; 275 bu do at $1.90; 330 bu do at $1.92; 300 bu do at $1.95; 660 bu do at $1.97; 286 bu do at $1.97½; 75 bu do at $2.00; 2,158 bu do at $2.05; 341 bu do at $2.06 per bushel. Corn—More active. Sales 1,300 sacks in lots of old and new at $1.27; 700 sacks, old and new, in lots at $1.32; 364 sacks new white at $1.40; 371 sacks old white at $1.45 per bushel including sacks. Rye—Sales of 154 sacks at $1.30; 25 sacks at $1.16¼, and 43 sacks at $1.15 per bushel. Barley—Sales 225 sacks spring at $1.84; 200 sacks spring at $1.90; 270 sacks spring at $2.00 per bushel. Oats—Sales 1,000 sacks at 89c; 200 sacks at 90¼c; 245 sacks rejected at 85c; 289 rejected second hand bags at 87c; 2,500 do at 90¼c, and 266 do at 91c per bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS.—Tallow—Sales of 190 brls city rendered at $16.50 per barrel.

WHISKY.—Sales of 100 brls at $1.65, and 50 brls at $1.68.

HOGS—Receipts 1,148 head; entered sales 1,900 head, averaging 280 to 300 lbs, at 10.00@10.75, gross. At New Brighton yards receipts were 5,300 head, and sales 4,100 head at $10.00@10.50 per 100 brls gross.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Nov. 21—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Cataract, LaSalle, 101,810 ft lumber, 180,000 shingles; Lady Franklin, Lemont; Financier, LaSalle, 300 brls salt; Montauk, Lockport, 3,200 bu wheat; Tobacco Plant, Morris.

ARRIVED—Carondolet, Morris, 4,132 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 52,000 ft lumber; H G Gaylord, Lockport, 2,700 bu ear corn, 4,090 lbs hay, 1,000 bu wheat; E Burnham, Minooka, 1,800 bu ear corn; Eclipse, Lockport, 3,000 bu corn, 17,847 lbs bran and shorts; Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 1,980 lbs seeds, 3,700 lbs wool; Ora, Morris, LaSalle, 5,783 bu oats, 215 bu corn, 65 bu beans, 75,000 lbs scrap iron, 2,000 lbs rags; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn; Channahon, Kankakee, 2,500 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Nov. 21—9 p. m.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 257 brls salt, 11 tons coal; P. Northrup, Prison, 190,549 lbs staves and heading; Constitution, LaSalle, 111,000 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles.

ARRIVED—S F Gale, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone. Of those reported cleared, there are still here waiting for teams the following: Portland, Marion, Planet, Progress, Salina, Contest.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

FLOUR.—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Receipts 21,000 bushels. Market dull and drooping. Sales this morning 9,000 bushels No. 1 Spring, Winter receipts, at $1.71@1.72½; 5,000 bushels do; sellers option all December at $1.75. Sales on change 4,000 bushels No. 1 in store, Winter receipts, at $1.70@1.72; 5,000 bushels do. Sellers option all the month at $1.69. Oats—Quiet. Sales 500 bushels delivered, at 68c. Corn—Firm. Sales 400 bushels shelled, old, at $1.44; 400 bushels new at $1.42; 400 bushels on ear, on track, at $1.22. Barley—Firm. Sales 400 bushels No. 2 delivered at $1.73.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet. Sales, 100 bbls extra Prime Pork at $36.75; 800 bbls extra Mess Beef at $20.50; 50 trcs No. 1 Lard at 20c.

LIVE HOGS.—The market opened firm with light supply. Sales, 731 head, averaging 200@270 lbs, a $10.25@10.50.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR—Unchanged; demand moderate.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. No. 2 held at $1.60; No. 1 Milwaukee at $2.00; winter red at $2.10. Corn quiet; new held at $1.75; old at $1.80, and in light demand. Oats at 84c; at the close buyers offered 80c.

WHISKY—$1.73.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York: wheat, 9c; oats, 11c. To Rochester; wheat, 4c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 29,314 brls; wheat, 11,487 bu; corn, 28,839 bu; oats, 220,549 bu; barley, 3,591 bu; peas, 404 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 3,628 brls; wheat, 158,418 bu; corn, 5,055 bu; oats, 226,256 bu; rye, 7,790 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 21.

UP—March, Sailor Boy, Ethan Allen.

DOWN—Cambria, Lion, Breden, Massy, Platt, Mitchell, Resolute, Twilight. Wind west.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—Rather more steady; only very moderate business doing. Sales at 1.30@1.32 for middling.

FLOUR—Rather more steady and firmer but generally quiet and prices without decided change. Sales at $9.60@9.70 for extra state; $10.35@11.00 for extra round hoop Ohio, and 11.25@11.50 for trade brands; market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer. Sales of western at $1.73@1.73½.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping under large receipts. Amber Michigan at $2.40@2.41; No 1 and No 2 Chicago spring mixed at $2.18; Rye firm; western at $1.66. Barley quiet. Corn scarce and 2@3c better. Sales of mixed western at $1.85 in store. Oats dull at $1.00 for western—chiefly at latter price.

WOOL—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm but very quiet at 19@20c for Muscovado and 21½c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull and prices entirely nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude oil firm at 48@49c; refined in bond quiet; refined free nominal and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and lower at $38.50 for mess, $36.00@36.50 for old and regular way, closing at $36.62½ for cash; $37.50@39.00 for new mess; $34.50@35.00 for prime mess. Beef steady at $7.50@12.50 for country mess and $12.00@16.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady at $23@27, the latter price an extreme. Cut Meats quiet and steady at 17@19c for shoulders; 28@21c for hams. Lard heavy at 21¼@23c, the latter price for small lots. Butter quiet and firm at 38@46c for Ohio; 43@50c for State. Cheese steady at 18@22c.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Nov. 21.

Gold has been active. During the morning the expectation was general that there would be another grand rise movement, but the news of Sherman's being pleasantly approaching gave the hold-out to operators, who [illegible] at 219, went up to 222, fell to 217¼, and went up again to 221¼.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, November 21.

Gold closed to-night at Gallagher's Exchange at 220¼.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.

MONEY—Steady at 7 @ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 109¼@109½.

GOLD—Without decided change, opening at 219¾, advancing to 221¾, declining to 219¾, and closing at 220@220¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm.

STOCKS—Better. N Y C 125; M S 69¾; C & P 102¾; N Western 42¾; Toledo 109; C & Q [illegible]; [illegible] Central 124¾; Hudson 119¾; Erie 93⅞; [illegible]; Harlem 10; Reading 125¾; [illegible] coup. 104⅞; Treasury 7.30s 115; One Year cert's 94⅞.

Oswego Markets.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR—Steady at $10.25 for Superfine, and $10@12.25 for Double Extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; corn scarce and quiet; oats nominal; rye scarce.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and unchanged. Flour quiet. Superfine, $10.00@10.25; extra, $11.00@11.25. Wheat declining; sales unimportant. White, $2.75@2.90. Corn steady. Yellow, $1.80.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Crude, 49@50c; refined in bond, 69@70c; do free, 88@90c.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 21.

The city bank statement of to-day gives the following figures:

Loans, increase	$1,542,923
Specie, decrease	1,538,393
Circulation, decrease	4,000
Deposits, increase	4,771,001

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active. Sales of white mixed at $1.90@2.90. Corn firm and below $1.78.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1.78@1.79.

PROVISIONS—Inactive.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Madison Express	*4:30 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*5:30 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Mail Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*8:45 p. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	7:45 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:30 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	†5:30 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	†6:15 p. m.	†8:25 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:15 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	†5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	*†10:10 p. m.	**12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	†6:00 a. m.	†11:00 p. m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a. m.	2:35 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:30 p. m.	5:50 a. m.	10:10 a. m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:55 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	11:50 p. m.
" Washington	9:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*†10:25 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" " "	*5:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	*12:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Galesburg and Quincy Ac.	*4:30 p. m.	2:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:50 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Through Trains	4:00 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12:25 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:35 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday morning, 21st inst., by Rev. Edward G. Taylor, Mr. ANDREW LUCE, of Wheeling, Ills., and Mrs. TRYPHOSIA HAYNES, of this city.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Kenwood, Nov. [illegible], 1864, by the Rev. [illegible] Burroughs, D. D., Mr. OTIS C. [illegible] and Miss JULIA S. ROBINSON, all of Chicago.

At Albion, Orleans County, N. Y., Nov. 17th, by the Rev. J. B. Jackson, Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss SARAH ETHERIDGE, daughter of Dr. F. B. Etheridge, of Hastings, Minnesota.

At Beloit, Wis., Oct. 24th, by Prof. J. J. Emerson, JAMES DURHAM, of Chicago, and Miss CARRIE A. HAMMOND, of Beloit.

At Lasalle, Ill., Nov. 10th, 1864, by Rev. E. N. Lewis, of Ottawa, Rev. H. DURHAM and Miss MOLLIE BROWN, both of Lasalle.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 19th, FANNY FULTON, daughter of Charles and Fanny Miller Cardy, aged 14 months and 2 weeks.

In St. Louis, Nov. 19th, at 2 o'clock A. M., after a painful illness, RODNEY A. ROGERS, aged 52 years. His remains will be taken to Beloit, Wis., for interment.

Native Wines.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO'S NATIVE WINES

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and can only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Rev. John S. C. Abbott,

THE EMINENT HISTORIAN,

Will deliver his celebrated Lecture on

"France and her Emperor,"

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Wednesday Even'g, 23d inst.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co. Admission, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. no22-w577-6t

PROF. SWING'S LECTURE.

A Lecture will be given by

Rev. Prof. DAVID SWING,

OF OXFORD, OHIO,

On Thursday (Thanksgiving) evening, Nov. 24th, 1864, AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

SUBJECT:

"SOPHOCLES AND SHAKSPEARE."

This lecture is given under the auspices and for the benefit of the New Church recently formed by those going out of the North Presbyterian Church of this city. All are cordially invited to hear a lecturer of rare talent and ability, and especially those sympathising with a religious and patriotic object.

Admission, fifty cents. Tickets to be had at Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 South Clark street, Keen & Co's Book Store, 148 Lake street, and at door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. no22-w645-5t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker & Myers — Managers.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION;

OR, THE CZAR & CARPENTER.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 22d, will be presented the Grand Comic Opera, in three acts, by Albert Lortzing, translated from the German by HANS BALATKA, and produced under his directions, entitled

PETER THE GREAT.

Peter The Great — Mr. O. Faulhaber
Peter Ivanoff — Mr. E. T. Root
Van Bett — Mr. Lumbard
Marie — Miss Main
Mrs. Brown — Mrs. C. B. White

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday Evening, Nov. 21st and every evening during the week. Immense attraction. Splendid Bill. First week of Mr. Marshall S. Pike, author of "Home Again," and many of the most beautiful musical productions of the day, in his great artistic act, Aunt Cloe, or the Widow of 71. Friday evening, Benefit of Wm. Arlington. ADMISSION—25 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.00; Upper, $3.50. Box Office open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. EDWIN KELLY, Manager. R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21st, when will be presented the great Drama, in three acts, now playing in London, with a success only equaled by the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, entitled

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT;

OR, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS.

Jonathan Roseblade — Mr. Bradley
Jasper Roseblade — Mr. [illegible]
Slinky Brown — Mr. John Dillon
Martha Roseblade — Mrs. L. B. Perrin

THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY,

GRAND MATINEE, at 2½ o'clock p. m.

☞ Several novelties in active preparation.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Classes now open at all times for beginners. Children's class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday evening. Rooms to let for Private Parties. no19-w574-6t

VARIETIES THEATRE,

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK — Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH — Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS. NEW ATTRACTIONS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, re-appearance of the old favorites, Mlle AUGUSTA, TONY PASTOR and MAGGIE [illegible]. Continued success of Mlle JENNIE EAGAN, Prima Donna [illegible]; also, Messrs. R. W. BUTLER and J. EDWARDS, Ethiopian Delineators and general Versatile Comedians.

JOHNNY MACK and LITTLE MAC will appear on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th. Several other new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:15. [illegible]

Parquette, 25 cents. Dress Circle, 40 cents. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE,

Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,

No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

no21-1864-1y-w-MW-ship

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Salesrooms in Portland Block,

NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.

no23-t43-1y-ship

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—New and Second-hand Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, New Carpets, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

no23-w581-7t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HORSES AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Horse and Carriage Repository, 164 and 166 Washington street, between Lasalle and Wells street.

ONE SPAN OF BLACK HORSES—Well broke to harness, and one excellent saddle horse—will be sold separately or together.

ONE SPAN OF GREY HORSES—(Good Carriage Horses,) rather thin but a good working team.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE PONY, 7 YEARS OLD—An elegant saddle horse; is a family pet; perfectly sound and gentle; sold as the parties are about to leave town.

NOTICE—We shall hold regular sales of Horses and Carriages every Wednesday at the Horse and Carriage Repository on Washington street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. no22-w583-2t

DRY GOODS, WOOL GOODS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS,

Hats, Caps, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22 and 23, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. no17-w337-7t

PURE SILVER-WARE AT AUCTION, without reserve for cash, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At Butters' Auction Rooms, No. 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., we shall sell the following Pure Silver Ware, consisting of 17 tea spoons, 12 table spoons, 15 desert spoons, 14 table forks, 12 desert forks, 3 butter knives, 1 sugar spoon, 2 gravy spoons, 1 fish knife and fork, 1 soup ladle, 1 silver mug, 7 napkin rings, 12 plain spoons and forks, 3 salt and 1 mustard spoon.

ALSO—Of best English Plate, 1 castor, 7 cut bottles; 1 coffee urn, 1 butter dish, 1 salver, 1 tea kettle with lamp, 1 cake basket, tea set, 4 pieces; 1 splendid cake knife. ALSO—A lot of Silver-Plated Ware, such as spoons, forks, castors, &c.

no23-w598-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

FINE OIL PAINTINGS IN FRAMES

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

We have received from the East a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are some very choice works of art. Also, about FIFTY FINE PAINTINGS from a PRIVATE GALLERY, all of which will be sold without reserve for cash. The Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings will be on exhibition several days before the sale.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As several parties have expressed a desire to contribute to this sale, we would inform them that they can do so on or before Nov. 17th. We wish it distinctly understood that every Painting on the Catalogue will be sold without reserve.

☞ None will be received except on those terms.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. no11-w991-14t

CANAL BOATS AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the "Union Line Transportation Company" will offer sale at their office,

58 STATE-ST. CHICAGO,

At 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, December 15th, 1864,

At public auction, the following property:

5 Canal Boat "York State."
" " "Bay State."
" " "J. D. Harmon."
" " "Prairie Rose."
" " "Onondaga."
" " "C. J. Hunsen."
" " "J. P. Chapin."
" " "Ajax."

1-3 steam tow-boat "St. Croix."

Also—One "G. Rich & Co.'s" Patent Safe, and one Double Office Desk. Terms of sale—Cash in hand.

CHAS. B. HOLMES, Agent, No. 58 State-st. no22-w796-27t-ship

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, November 22, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms [illegible] Dearborn street, a superior assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, elegant Chamber Suits, with and without marble tops, Parlor Suits, in repp and hair cloth, Secretaries and Bookcases, rich Oak Sideboard, with marble top, Oak Extension Dining Table, scroll leg and banded, Oak Dining Chairs, Carpets, Silver plated Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Linen Table Covers, Towels, Gents' Socks, Ladies' Hose, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Sheets, Feather Beds, &c.

Also—A lot of Second Hand Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no19-w349-4t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

NEW FURNITURE AND CROCKERY, AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23rd, at 9½ o'c'k, at Store 80 West Randolph street, being the entire Furniture, Crockery, &c., of a dealer closing business, consisting of a fine assortment of Parlor Suits, in Rep and Hair Cloth, Sofas, Lounges, Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Case and Secretaries, Parlor and other Chairs, Common Bureaus and Wash Stands, R. C. Bedsteads, fine Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Suits, with and without marble tops, Parlor Chairs, Marble Top Tables; Racks, Rocking Chairs, Mattresses, Marble Top Tables; also a lot of Common Furniture, Chairs, &c. Also a general assortment of White Crockery to be sold in lots.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no19-w353-7t

BERGEN

Slaughter House

AND

CATTLE YARDS,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

—BY—

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,

Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine Street,

AT THE

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS,

No. 111 Broadway,

On Tuesday, Nov. 29th, '64,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

The property consists of four and a quarter acres of Land, in Hudson City, New Jersey, situated directly on the line of the Longdock, Erie and Northern New Jersey R. R., about one and five-eighths miles from the Jersey City, Pavonia Avenue and Hoboken Ferries, and is bounded on one side by the above-named Railroads, and is the only Cattle and Hog Landing on said roads for the New York market. The buildings and improvements are a Slaughtering and Pork or Beef Packing House, 200 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, two stories high, with a double planked and cement floor, water tight, for Slaughtering floor, and a blue flag-stone floor in first story for Curing and Packing, with an extension as per ground plan shown above, for Steam Boilers, Steam Engine, and Lard Tanks, &c., 60 by 40 ft., and same height as main building. The buildings are of the most substantial character ever erected in this country for the Slaughtering and Packing business, and have every convenience and appliance for carrying on the same that can be found, viz: large Steam Boiler Engine, Wilson's Steam Lard Tanks, Water and Steam Pipes to every part of buildings, and a large Ice House for Summer Curing of Meats, all in condition for immediate use. There are also a large number of substantial plank Pens for holding and yarding Cattle and Hogs, the main portion of which are shedded over. The buildings are first-class in every respect, and would be suitable for any class of manufacturing purposes. Taken all together, it is the most desirable property for any of the above purposes ever offered in this market for sale. ☞ Maps of the property can be seen at the Auctioneers, No. 5½ PINE STREET, and all the information required before the sale given by them.

☞ Also, at private sale, Fifteen Acres of Land, with Brick Hotel, one Farm-House, and two large Barns, immediately adjoining said premises. no23-w683-3t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Six desirable residence lots on and near the corner of Park avenue and Leavitt streets. Also, a cheap house and lot in a desirable locality. All on the West side. Apply to J. STANFORD, No. 114 Randolph street. no23-w685-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap—On Wabash avenue, 50 feet fronting east on Wabash avenue, south of Fourteenth street, at $150 per foot, if applied for within a few days. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. no23-w665-3t

FOR SALE—A first-class heavily framed barn 22x26, with wing 16x20, nearly new and in good order. Must be removed soon, as the ground is needed for other improvements. Would make a fine house with small expense. Apply on the premises, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-first street, or to T. H. SEYMOUR, 186 South Water street. no23-w678-1t

FOR SALE—A first-class House, two-story and basement, with marble mantles, bathrooms, milk and wine cellars, two large cisterns, and all modern improvements, with lot 100 by 205 feet, fronting on three streets. Soil very fine for cultivation. Situated near city limits, in the North Division. Horse cars run within a short distance of the house. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES B. SPRINGER, Real Estate and House Agents, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Fruit Farm in Southern Illinois, two miles from Du Quoin. For particulars address M. A. DIX, Du Quoin. no17-w341-6t

FOR SALE—Some choice Lots in Sawyer's Addition, between Ada and Elizabeth streets, on West Randolph, Lake, Fulton and Carroll streets. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 51 Clark street. no15-w184-10t

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—The Simmons' farm, 174 acres, (34 timber) ⅛ mile south of Lodi, De Kalb county, Illinois. Price $8,000, one-third or one-half cash. House 25x40; two barns, out-houses, orchard, &c. Improvements would cost now $5,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 122 Clark street. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—5,000 acres of that Fine, Rolling Prairie, near coal, timber and railroad, at Forest Station, Livingston County, Ill. To Correspondents: I will be at Forrest Station on the 29th November to show lands every week. Be prompt to time. D. E. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph st., Chicago. no13-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for City Property, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, with a large run of custom and good water power, in Salem, Henry County, Iowa. Mill now in excellent running order, and credit with large feeding facilities. For particulars inquire of A. H. PICKERING & CO., Room 3, Steele's Building, corner Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, or address A. H. & J. H. PICKERING, Salem, Iowa. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, two Country Residences, with 36 acres of land, located on the bank of Fox River, 40 miles from Chicago and one mile from railroad depot; rising gradually, sixty feet higher than the river; one house, new this season, containing ten rooms; for beauty of scenery and location it cannot be surpassed in the State. Likewise for sale adjoining above premises an interest in an extensive and valuable manufacturing business. Apply to D. T. WALKER, 169 Randolph street. no23-w[illegible]

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID to the policeman who saw an old man come out of a saloon on Friday morning, November 18, between five and six o'clock, [illegible] the saloon. The above reward will be paid at the saloon, on River street, near Illinois street bridge. no23-w[illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Parties who have Substitutes to dispose of, to know that they can always procure the highest price for them, and no danger of their being swindled out of their money, by applying at 84 Dearborn street. no23-w[illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the Army and Navy. You will always receive the highest bounty offered, and those requiring such will be supplied at the lowest rates. We furnished and can get more men than any other office in the city, for the simple reason that we always do as we agree, both with substitutes or principals, and parties who bring us men never get swindled out of their commission. All we ask is a small margin for our trouble. The original and only reliable office, 84 Dearborn street. [no23-w[illegible]] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—20 Volunteers and Substitutes for the U. S. Navy, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, money down as soon as you pass the doctor. Parties having men, liberally dealt with. Apply at 84 Dearborn street. no23-w[illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Drafted Men who desire Substitutes should apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 2. You will be supplied cheaper than at any other office. We furnish good men. (No bounty jumpers.) [no23-w[illegible]] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers who wish to receive the highest bounty, with choice of service, army or navy, to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 2. Let no street runner influence you, but come right to LEWIS & CO. no23-w[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the Army and Navy, for one, two or three years. The highest cash bounty will be paid. Now is the time to fill up the ranks, as another draft is imminent, and men can be better suited now than after that takes place. We wish to call the attention of all those who wish to transact business fairly, with honorable parties, that the old and long-established firm of MURPHY & CO., in the basement, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, is now, as ever, doing a straightforward, legitimate business, and pay the highest bounties, in cash, without any humbuggery. Aliens and veterans who wish to enlist will find this the most reliable firm in the city. Principals, also, can depend on one thing—good treatment and good men. Be sure and inquire for the old-established firm of MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets. no23-w601-1w

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new work, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, by T. M. Eddy, D. D. None but men of experience and who can give good reference wanted. A few counties left. CLARKE & CO., No. 82 Washington street, Chicago. no23-w[illegible]

WANTED—Agents, male or female, in this city, and every town and county, to canvass for both NORTHERN and SOUTHERN HISTORIES of the WAR. Three volumes of the latter now ready, and can be delivered at once. Also, many other popular works, for ladies. Address, with stamp, or call on S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 191 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A few responsible Agents (male or female) to engage in the sale of a valuable work on Fine Art and a Chromo of Bierstadt's Sunshine and Shadow. Choice of territory given to early applications. Apply IN THE AFTERNOON at the store of S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 41 Lake street. EMIL SEITZ. no23-w[illegible]

WANTED—Agents and all seeking profitable employment to know that they can secure a good paying business for the winter by taking an agency for our standard subscription works, also maps, photographs and upwards of sixty steel engravings of prominent persons and generals. Active agents are realizing $100 per month. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. no23-w[illegible]

WANTED.—Employment.—$75 a month.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. nov21-w[illegible]

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 2d edition in the bindery, and McCLELLAN'S CAPTURE, a work of thrilling interest. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. nov21-w[illegible]

WANTED—Agents, $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1200 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—1400 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $7.00. Exclusive territories given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago. nov21-w[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best finished and best working cheap machine in the market. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 392, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post-office Block. no18-w[illegible]

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our engravings, books, albums, &c. All new. We pay big commissions. Call, or write to P. B. RANDALL, 87 Washington street, Chicago. no18-w[illegible]

WANTED AGENTS.—$50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE (positively the only genuine), price only $15. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. Every machine warranted five years. We will pay the above wages and expenses, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address, with stamp, L. L. BUSH & CO., 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. no14-w[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Four very powerful young Bay Horses, all mated and suited to any heavy work. Respectively from five to seven years old. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to P. TOOMY, corner May and Polk streets. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—A gentle, new milch cow, and calf four days old. Can be seen for four days at N. LYNCH'S, 159 West Twelfth street, north west corner of Clinton. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures now in the fancy store third door north of Twelfth street, on Canal street, consisting of groceries and Yankee notions. Apply on the premises. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good draught horse. Inquire of E. W. DEWEY, 24 and 26 Lake street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, an excellent horse, eight years old, good style, and an express wagon. Also, a two and a half barrel steam cauldron and thirty feet steam pipe and a tip-top wooden tank, four feet high and four feet square. The concern is first-rate for rendering purposes as the steamer will boil the tank full. The above will be sold separate or together. Address "C B M," Tribune office. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the entire machinery of the Fairfield Iowa Sugar Refinery, vacuum run and air pumps, retorts, filters, &c.; two new boilers, 32 inches by twelve feet, each thirty-six 3 inch flues, made of Phillips & Sons' 3-16 No. 1 charcoal iron, with fire-fronts, britchin stack and all connections; one engine, 15 by 24 inches, with large openings and gates, steam packing 8-inch shaft, 10 to 12 feet. Also, two new stationery engines, 8½ by 12 inches. For further particulars inquire of W. F. DELANEY, 146 South Water street, KERTSINGER & STARRETT, 197 Lake-st., Chicago, or of L. D. WILSON, on the premises. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—An Iron Turning Lathe, occupying a twelve foot bed, and having a swing of twenty-two inches. Now in use at southeast corner of Michigan and Wolcott streets. no17-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine. A second-hand Engine and Boiler, ten to fifteen horse power, in good running order for sale. SACKETT & CO., 231 South Water street. no19-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange, for a No. 1 small size piano, a black horse, top buggy and harness. Price $250. Address P. O. Box 93, Chicago. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. A Piano, nearly new. Can be seen at 95 West Clinton-st. For terms inquire at 90 Washington street, Chicago Type Foundry. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, one ten horse power engine, boiler and smoke pipe, hoisting machines, pork and beef carts, for packing house use, at the Machine Shops southeast corner of Jefferson and Washington streets. no20-w[illegible] F. W. KRAUSE.

FOR SALE—A "Tyler" water wheel and two good power mortising machines. Address CHAS. SILLIMAN, Madison, Wisconsin. no17-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Chesebough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.) Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHESEBOUGH, Administratrix. no15-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this State, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply, or address by letter, LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake st. no23-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. We will sell five or six second-hand Lathes, in running order, 6 to 16 feet bed, 18 to 22 inch swing. E. W. CO. F. W. GATES, President. no4-w[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, November 9th, a large Black Newfoundland Dog; answers to the name of "Logan." Any one returning him to 236 West Harrison street, corner of Halsted, will be liberally rewarded. no23-w[illegible]

LOST.—$5.00 Reward. A Black Newfoundland Dog, nearly grown, white breast and one white hind foot. Had on when lost a leather collar with an iron ring attached. Any one delivering said Dog to 18 South Desplaines street, will receive the above reward. no23-w[illegible]

LOST—On the 21st inst., either on State street cars or at the corner of Washington and State streets, a brown morocco Purse, containing two silver dollars, one gold dollar and a small amount of currency, together with a number of keepsakes. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to this office. no23-w[illegible]

LOST—A Horse. Strayed from the stable of the subscriber yesterday, a Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, five years old, with a sore caused by a kick on the left fore leg, below the knee. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to J. Y. SANGER, 529 Wabash avenue. no23-w[illegible]

LOST—A Watch, on the morning of the 19th inst., either on Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth street and Ringold place, or on the State street cars, between that and Randolph street, a small double cased Geneva Gold Watch, with a small gold chain, pencil and key attached; watch a little carved; key has chain measured with No. 8. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at my office, 44 Lasalle street. A. A. C. ROGERS. no23-w[illegible]

LOST—On Monday Morning, Nov. 21st, in going from Thirteenth street to Twelfth, on Wabash avenue and down Twelfth street to State street and down State street to Harmon Court, a small Purse, containing [illegible]. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing the same to No. 16 Lasalle street, Room 1, up stairs. no23-w[illegible]

STRAYED—From the subscriber on Wednesday night, Nov. 16, from West Water street, near Chicago avenue bridge, a screw mare, with dark feet, a white face, a small lump on her right side, about five years old. Ten dollars reward will be paid for her return as above. no23-w[illegible] GEO. BAXTER.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A desirable house, suitable for a small family, at 518 North Clark street. For further particulars inquire of MR. LADD, 84 Washington street. no23-w[illegible]

TO RENT—With or without board, a single room, at 118 Wabash avenue. Also a good barn in the rear of said premises. no23-w[illegible]

TO RENT—The office No. 37 Clark street, (formerly occupied by Raxton & Co.) with fixtures, counters, safe and vault. Inquire at 37 Clark street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. no23-w[illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story House, containing eight rooms, hall and kitchen, situated on a large lot and surrounded by fine shade trees. Black Hawk street, North Division, near the Clybourne street cars, at $25 per month. Apply to JACOB RUBES, on Larrabee street, one block north of Clybourne avenue. no23-w[illegible]

TO RENT—On State street. 120 feet on [illegible] to be leased for a term of five years, sixty feet deep with the house. Situated, fronting on State street, south of Fourteenth street. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. no23-w[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Book-Keeper. [illegible] should call at the [illegible] Agency, 82 Randolph street, [illegible] in their orders before [illegible]

WANTED—One pair of [illegible] team horses, [illegible] one double truck wagon [illegible] person having the above [illegible] will find a purchaser by addressing [illegible] where they can be seen.

WANTED—A partner with [illegible] to take a half share and [illegible] class business that will pay [illegible] For particulars call at 215 [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser [illegible] Photograph Gallery, in the city [illegible] well located for business [illegible] if applied for soon. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] nurse or Teacher, by a [illegible] children, in a gentleman's family [illegible] Jefferson street, between [illegible]

WANTED—Two smart boys [illegible] can be well recommended [illegible] cery store, 150 Halsted street.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] Cutter, about the 1st of December [illegible] thoroughly understands his business [illegible] 2018.

WANTED—By January 1st [illegible] about $5,000 cash [illegible] North or South Side [illegible] House. Address [illegible] Office.

WANTED—Half a dozen [illegible] Cottages, with [illegible] good houses and lots [illegible] each; all to be pleasantly located [illegible] CUMMINGS, 122 Clark street.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] young man who has had [illegible] ence in business, and can furnish good [illegible] last employer, is a good penman [illegible] of French and German [illegible] useful at a moderate salary [illegible] Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent [illegible] willing girl can find employment [illegible] housework at No. 89 Third avenue.

WANTED—To rent, in a [illegible] house on Pine street, two [illegible] rooms with closet, without board [illegible] Address "O. R. J." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] first-class Cook in a hotel [illegible] house, or restaurant, in the city or [illegible] the best of reference. For [illegible] S. BALLAM, Intelligence Office [illegible] Can be found also at the [illegible] girls, well recommended for private [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, four or [illegible] rooms with water, gas, and [illegible] a family of three or four persons [illegible] rooms [illegible] Court-House. Address, stating location [illegible] Box "H," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board, by a [illegible] married lady—husband absent [illegible] in a private family, within fifteen minutes [illegible] Court-House. [illegible] immediately, stating terms [illegible]

WANTED—Tailors. Two [illegible] four tailors to work in the shop [illegible] or week. First-class hands will find [illegible] good prices promptly paid, at GRANGER'S [illegible] and Boston Merchant Tailoring House, 130 [illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] years of age, a situation in an [illegible] fice, or as assistant bookkeeper [illegible] business. Possesses a good [illegible] and can give satisfactory reference. Address [illegible] Box 3016, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] first-class seamstress, one that understands all kinds of cutting and fitting, besides running a [illegible] machine. Would not object to do chamber work, sewing, or taking care of children and [illegible] of reference can be given. Address "[illegible]" Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] with or without board, by two young [illegible] men. Address, giving terms and [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible] nished room, by two young [illegible] Private family preferred. [illegible] north side of the Chicago River [illegible] ences given. Address P. O. Box 4134 [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] good Wood Turner, one who is [illegible] do all kinds of turning. To one [illegible] ployment will be given, and [illegible] highest prices will be paid. [illegible] WALKER BROTHERS, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—A large well [illegible] ed room, with board, for a [illegible] and child. The gentleman's [illegible] will be most of the time away [illegible] Box 88, P. O.

WANTED—A man [illegible] acquainted with cooking [illegible] others need apply. BURLEY & [illegible]

WANTED—Information of [illegible] O'Neil, who came from Galway [illegible] last March, and supposed to be in the city [illegible] Information respecting her whereabouts [illegible] fully received by her brother, CHAS. O'NEIL [illegible] South Market street.

WANTED—Pupils and Scholars [illegible] for learning the English, German [illegible] Italian or Scandinavian language. All [illegible] and musical pupils are [illegible] Terms liberal. Free [illegible] changed. Address O. HANSEN, 47 [illegible] Room 11.

WANTED—A permanent [illegible] tion as assistant book-keeper or clerk [illegible] spectable wholesale or commission house [illegible] single man of experience. The best [illegible] given. Salary not so much of an object [illegible] ployment. Address P. O. Drawer 6334.

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money in hand from twenty-five [illegible] hundred dollars, to commence a business [illegible] to clear from two to five dollars per day. Call [illegible] at Room 14, No. 147 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Please do NOT WRITE; WE CANNOT answer [illegible] letters, or if you must write, send fifty cents [illegible] $337, and we will answer.

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] his wife, a large unfurnished room [illegible] of rooms, with board, in a private family [illegible] boarding house. Please address "W. [illegible]" office.

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible] office boy. Apply at the office [illegible] Ell, 14 Dearborn street.

WANTED—By a young lady [illegible] situation as housekeeper, [illegible] to take charge of children. [illegible] or a sewing machine. Address "Miss F. B." [illegible] 147 West Van Buren street.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] keeper or cashier, or both. [illegible] years experience. My best reference [illegible] other given if required. Address "QUIGLEY" [illegible] office.

WANTED—To rent a small [illegible] nished house or part of a house [illegible] small family, for which a liberal rent will be [illegible] advance. Address "P. M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good second-hand [illegible] traveling Sulky, on springs [illegible] South Water street, or address [illegible] POPE.

WANTED—A thoroughly [illegible] petent Pressman, one who understands [illegible] Adams and cylinder presses. Also, a boy [illegible] some experience on small presses. Apply to [illegible] & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

WANTED—To purchase [illegible] whole or a half interest [illegible] business, manufacturing preferred [illegible] $7,000. Any business that can [illegible] able, well located in Chicago, and [illegible] execute in detail, is desired, and [illegible] attention. Address "BUSINESS," P. O. [illegible]

WANTED—Ten Carpenters [illegible] Bridge Builders. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A few good Carpenters to work on Cars. Apply at [illegible] sonic Temple.

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible] Dwelling House, with eight or [illegible] den and barn, near street cars, for [illegible] in part a handsome house, with [illegible] pair, with 7½ acres of land, with [illegible] situated in a nice country town in Henry County [illegible] Good schools and society. A very [illegible] Also, other farm lands near the [illegible] in Jefferson, Cedar, Marshall, Johnson [illegible] Keokuk Counties, Iowa. Inquire of A. H. P[illegible] ING & CO., Room 3, Steele's Building, corner [illegible] and South Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—"Ladies' Cloths" [illegible] sponge and prepare for cutting. Also [illegible] cloths and cassimeres sponged, cut and basted [illegible] for making, at GRANGER'S, second-hand [illegible] Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Every married [illegible] son, and those CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE [illegible] send for our SEALED CIRCULAR "for the [illegible] only," which contains information of the [illegible] portance to every married person. [illegible] that can be obtained in no other [illegible] free on receipt of [illegible] dress Dr. S. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—To hire a man with [illegible] owns a hay press, to come and [illegible] tons of hay. Address D. C. MACGUIRE [illegible]

WANTED—Sewing Machine Agents everywhere, to introduce the new [illegible] & Clark Family Sewing Machine, the only low [illegible] machine in the country which is licensed by [illegible] Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses or large commission allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. no17-w[illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Bank Book-keeper, to take charge of a set of [illegible] nal ledger. Address P. O. Box 3[illegible], [illegible] cheese and terms.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations [illegible] sters at $45 per month and rations [illegible] per month and rations. [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. Apply to [illegible] quire at the Government Office, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. G. M. RANDOLPH [illegible] Agent.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for four gentlemen [illegible] gentlemen and wives at No. 7 Park [illegible] two basement rooms to let.

BOARDING—Wanted for a lady [illegible] in a private family that has a [illegible] J B," Box 107.

BOARDING.—One double [illegible] one single furnished room [illegible] gentlemen, or for ladies [illegible] with board at 384 [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen, may be obtained at [illegible] Clark street, only a moment's walk from the Court-House or Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING—A pleasant furnished room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, in a first-class private [illegible] side. Address, immediately [illegible] erences, Box 2283, Chicago P. O.

BOARDING—A single gentleman wishing a small furnished room in a [illegible] ly, where the comforts of a home may [illegible] of room by addressing [illegible] the office.

BOARDING—Three large [illegible] now vacant for gentlemen and [illegible] also, two single rooms for gentlemen [illegible]

Strayed.

TAKEN UP—On the premises of the undersigned, [illegible] Cow, which the owner can have by [illegible] property and paying damages. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office, No. 51 Clark Street,

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) [illegible]
" " (per quarter) [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, a single copy one year [illegible]
" " six months [illegible]
Clubs of ten copies, one year [illegible]
" twenty-one [illegible]

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full years subscription is made. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The war in Virginia gives a promise of something more stirring and signal than have recently characterized the current events in the vicinity of Richmond. It is now reported that the great iron-clad fleet, so long in rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, have gone up the James River, where, if the statement of the completion of the Dutch Gap canal be true, there may be warm work opened for them. Advices from our lines below Petersburg also chronicle recent highly suggestive movements. Military operations in that quarter, the history of the war has already taught us, are at this season wholly at the mercy of the weather, and a hint of its unpropitiousness, accompanies the advices of the movement last referred to.

Gen. Grant has just returned to the front from a flying trip to New York. A dispatch elsewhere makes interesting reference to the fact, and gives what purports to be Gen. Grant's remarks on the present aspects of the war. He goes back to his boys again, doubtless, with a fresh determination to crack the shell which, in his view, the Confederacy has become. Unless weather vicissitudes constrain to the contrary, there will be no winter quarters just yet for Gen. Grant's troops, though it is getting late and cold, and there cannot be very long delays.

Be prepared to-morrow to observe the patriotic and liberal suggestion of Gov. Yates in his Thanksgiving Proclamation, to remember the soldiers' families on Thanksgiving day. Let it be everywhere generally attended to.

Our Baltimore letter elsewhere contains an interesting summary of news from Free Maryland.

We give in this issue the patriotic and eloquent Thanksgiving Proclamations of Gov. Stone, of Iowa, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan arrived at the Tremont House last evening. His share in the late campaign in this State has been a noble one, and our Illinoisans who have pride in the loyal name of the Prairie State, will not forget.

Advices from Charleston do not report the inhabitants of that chief nest of treason, so altogether jolly under our bombardment, as they would have us believe. The rain of shells is getting to be considerable of a bore.

The *Army and Navy Journal* makes mention of the fact that an officer well known to our city readers, Col. Gamble, 8th Illinois Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier General, and is to be assigned to the command of a brigade at Falls Church.

The Government has decided upon a matter which, if so reached at the outset, would have saved the loyal cause millions of expenditure and multitudes of valuable lives. The decision that no cotton shall come through our lines save as a prize to the Government, had it been an initial measure, would have saved the country the whole shame and disgrace of military cotton stealings, and would have spared us military expeditions that have resulted only in disaster. But better late than never.

The rebel Government is to keep up appearances, and mask their hideous cruelties to our troops, are just now bestirring themselves with most ostentatious zeal in behalf of their prisoners in our hands, over whose privations their bowels have taken a sudden yearning. A lot of one thousand bales of cotton sent to Mobile, is to be sold on rebel account in New York, and disbursed in comforts to the rebel prisoners. When the fact is stated that each prisoner at Camp Douglas and other posts subsists daily, both as regards quantity and quality, in a manner unknown to the rebel soldier for many months past, the parade of the Richmond chief conspirators means just what we have suggested, a screen for their own barbarisms to our men in their hands, that it helps to a reciprocity which may relieve the noble victims of rebel cruelty in their horrid Southern dens of torture.

The question of our relations to Brazil is a simple one, and has but a single point. One of our cruisers has seized and taken from under the guns of one of its forts a rebel pirate. No matter turns wholly on the sympathies of Brazil. The law of nations has been infracted by the act of the commander of the Wachusett. And so would your rights as a private citizen be invaded were any one to invade your house and by force accomplish the shooting of a mad dog that had taken refuge on your premises. If you sympathized with the rabid animal, you would be quite likely to resent the act. The great concern manifested in this instance by foreign nations and presses as hostile to our cause, grows out of the known fact that Don Pedro of Brazil is our friend in the struggle, and will insist on no mere punctilio. Were the act of the Wachusett to take place in a British port, we should expect the British lion to straightway become rampant; and indeed what would this be but the protection of British bottoms and British seamen? The Brazilian Government has no such entanglements or bias. She desires to help us, and will have the undoubted right to allow pirates or any of her ports. The most marked effect would be what is likely to result, that the rebel buccaneers would give the coast of Brazil a wide berth.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

The general produce markets during the past week were less active, and prices are lower. Flour declined 50c per brl, wheat 8c per bushel, and oats 2@2½c per bushel. Rye declined 4@5c and barley 3@5c per bushel. Mess Pork and Prime Mess Pork declined 50c @ $1.00 per barrel; sweet pickled Hams, ½c per lb; Lard ¼c per lb; and Tallow ½c per lb. Groceries have been generally [illegible].

The following table shows the wholesale prices of leading articles in this market yesterday, compared with the ruling prices on the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 22, 1864.	Nov. 21, 1863.
[illegible] white winter	$10.00 @ 11.50	$7.50 @ 7.75
[illegible] spring extra	9.00 @ 9.25	4.80 @ 6.00
No. 1 spring	1.68 @	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 2 spring	1.68 @ 1.72	1.05 @ 1.06
[illegible]	1.32 @ 1.40	98 @ 99
[illegible]	62 @	62 @ 62½
No. 1	1.15 @ 1.18	1.00 @
[illegible]	1.43 @ 1.45	1.16 @ 1.16
[illegible]	1.55 @ 1.65	68 @ 84
Mess Pork	36.00 @ 36.50	17.50 @ 17.75
[illegible]	23.00 @	14.50 @
[illegible]	17.00 @ 18.00	12.00 @
Mess Beef	20.50 @ 21.00	10.50 @
[illegible]	22.00 @ 23.00	14.50 @
[illegible]	23 @	12 @
[illegible]	12 @	11 @
[illegible]	14 @	11 @
White A	24 @	13 @ 13½
[illegible]	26 @	17 @ 18
[illegible]	30 @	17½ @
Rio	44 @	35 @
O. G. Java	55 @	40 @
[illegible]	41 @	38 @
[illegible]	9.80 @ 11.25	4.00 @ 5.25
[illegible]	3.37½ @ 6.25	2.50 @ 4.50

In connection with the above list of quotations, it is proper to add that on the 21st of Nov. 1863, gold was quoted in New York at 154, while yesterday it was quoted at 220¼.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH.

There is as ample room for conjecture to those who wait to hear from Gen. Sherman's movement as there is to him for a choice of destinations, it seems to be everywhere the received opinion that Macon is likely to receive his first attention. He left Atlanta on the 15th and moved due south. Estimating that the army will march ten miles per day—which is a fair average—it will require about nine days from the time of leaving Atlanta to reach Macon; fourteen to reach Montgomery, unless he has railroad communications to aid upon the latter route, and fifteen days to reach Savannah from Macon, making twenty-four days, excluding extraordinary detentions, between Atlanta and Savannah, or Augusta.

He is provided with sixty days rations, but abundant evidence that the country through which he is moving is plentifully supplied with provisions for his troops and forage for his cavalry. The pathway is one over which neither army has moved to any extent, and is a very productive territory. He will, therefore, have no lack of food with which to feed his men.

It is evident from the tone of the Southern press that there is no force in the territory through which Gen. Sherman is supposed to be moving, adequate to check him. If Beauregard or Hood's armies cannot be brought back for this purpose, the local militia must be called in requisition to aid the armies of defending Charleston and Savannah, and the guards of our Union prisoners in Georgia. Gen. Sherman has nearly sixty [illegible] in his command, all of whom are [illegible] and able to meet successfully in the field an equal number of rebel soldiers or [illegible] the complement of raw militia. Gen. Sherman must soon disclose the extent of Gen. Sherman's advance. It cannot be [illegible] to be suspended, and then we shall [illegible]